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...Official...
Drill and Equipment Regulations

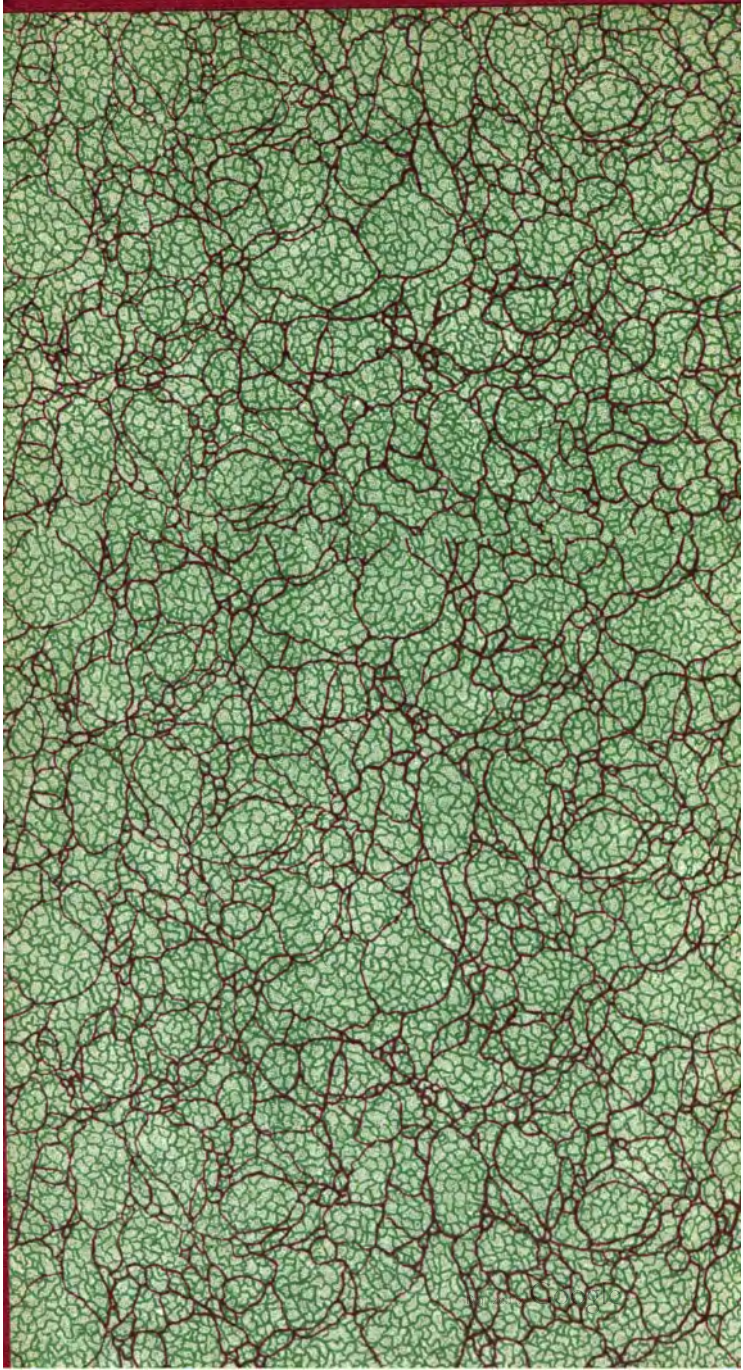
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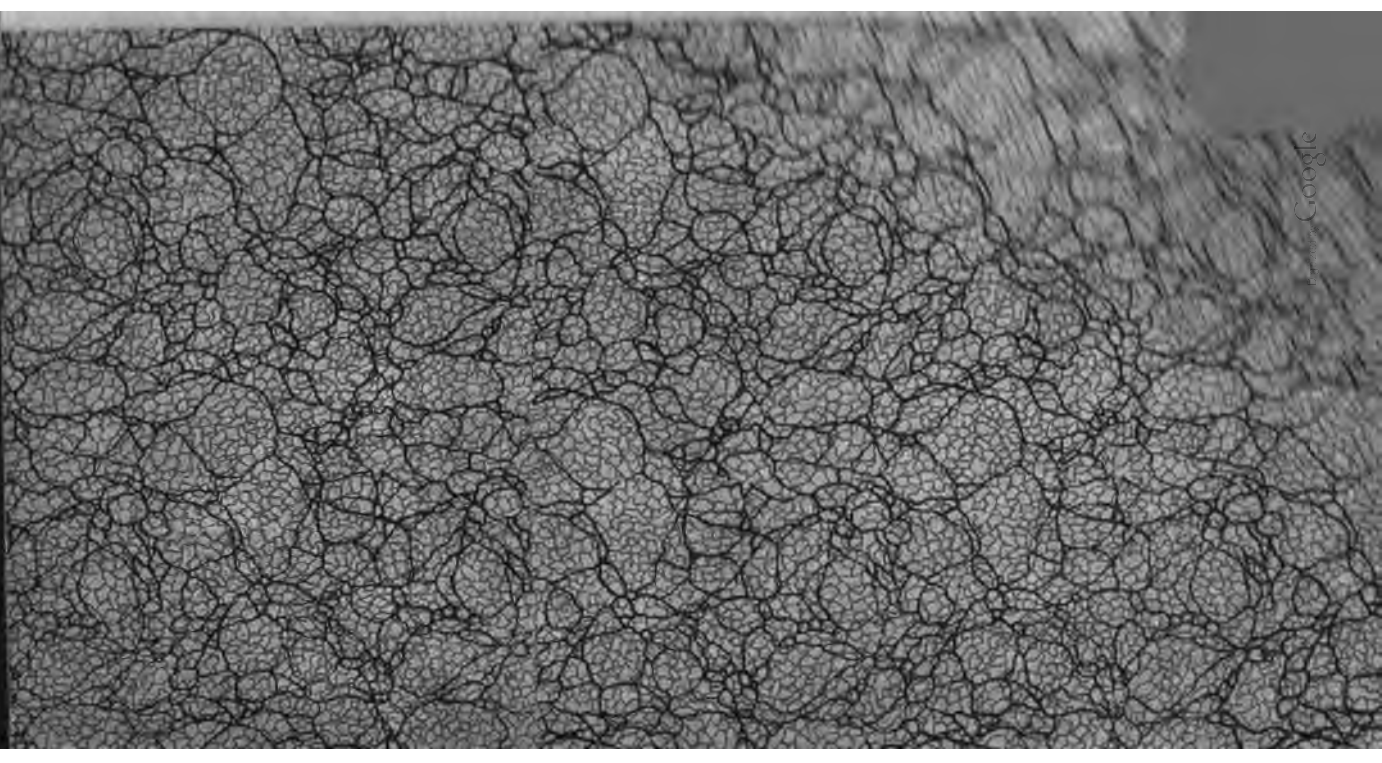
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD



1907

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OFFICIAL
DRILL AND EQUIPMENT
REGULATIONS

UNIFORM RANK
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

1907

Compiled by Brigadier General A. W. Darragh, Dsnver, Colo., Commanding District of Colorado.

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Approved and authorized by the Sovereign Ritualistic Co Woodmen of the World.

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PREFACE

The Uniform Rank, Woodmen of the World, have heretofore been using the United States Infantry Drill Regulations, which, owing to recent changes, were no longer adapted to our Organization, making it necessary to prepare a book of tactics and regulations that would fill, as nearly as possible, all the requirements of the Uniform Rank.

In the preparation of these regulations, the idea of the sixteen-man company has been followed out, although the regulations are suited to companies of a less or greater number.

Also in the preparation of these regulations, we have availed ourselves of the kind permission of Head Consul Talbot of the Modern Woodmen of America to copy such movements and diagrams from their Drill and Axe Manual as are appropriate for fraternal drill organizations, with the understanding that the same privilege of using the original features of our regulations is accorded the Modern Woodmen of America.

The Equipment Regulations provide for three different uniforms, any one of which is official. and will be recognized in any drills under the direction of the Uniform Rank, Woodmen of the World. The three uniforms have been adopted for the purpose of furnishing to small Camps who desire to organize companies a uniform at a figure within their means. Companies now uniformed will not be required to equip themselves under the new regulations, until their present uniforms are worn out, but all companies organizing on and after April 1, 1907, and all officers and companies re-equipping themselves after that date will be required to follow out the Official Equipment Regulations and purchase one of the Official Uniforms.



General Commanding.

[Official.]

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant General.

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Official Drill Regulations

UNIFORM RANK WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

DEFINITIONS

Alignment: A straight line upon which several men or elements are formed, or are to be formed.
Base: The element on which a movement is regulated.
Center: The middle point or element of a command.
Column: A formation in which the elements are placed one behind another.
Deploy: To extend the front.
Depth: The space from head to rear of any formation, including the leading and rear elements.
Disposition: The distribution of the fractions of a command, and the formation and duties assigned to each, for the accomplishment of a desired end.
Distance: Space in the direction of depth.
Drill: The exercises and evolutions taught on the drill ground.
Echelon: A formation in which the subdivisions are placed one behind another, extending beyond and unmasking one another, either wholly or in part.
Element: A file, squad, platoon, company, or larger body.
Evolution: A movement executed by several companies, or larger units, for the purpose of passing from one formation to another.
Facing Distance: Twelve inches, i. e., the difference between the front of a man in ranks including his interval, and his depth.
File: A single man in rank.
Flank: The right or left of a command in line or column; also the element on the right or left of a line.
Formation: Arrangement of the elements of a command. The placing of all fractions in their order in line or in column.
Front: The space, in width, occupied by a command, either in line or column.
Guide: An officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, upon whom the command, or fraction thereof, regulates its march.
Head: The leading element of a column.
Interval: Space between elements of the same line.

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Left: The left extremity or element of a command.
Line: A formation in which the different elements are abreast of each other.
Order, Close: The normal formation in which the men are regularly arranged in line or column.
Order, Extended: The formation in which the men, or the subdivisions, or both, are separated by intervals greater than in close order.
Pace: Thirty inches; the length of the full step in quick time.
Ploy: to diminish front.
Point of Rest: The point at which a formation begins.
Rank: A line of men placed side by side.
Right: The right extremity or element of a command.
Wing: The portion of a command from the center to the flank; the battalion is the smallest body that is divided into wings.

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GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. All details, detachments and other bodies of the Uniform Rank are habitually formed in single rank.

The interval between men in a rank is two inches.

The allowance for the front of a man is taken at about twenty-four inches, including the interval; the depth, about twelve inches.

2. Distance is measured from the back of the man in front to the breast of the man in rear.

The distance between subdivisions in column is measured from the rear rank of the preceding to the front rank of the following subdivision.

The distance between commands in column is measured from the rear rank of the preceding, to the leading rank of the following command.

3. The interval between men is measured from elbow to elbow; between companies, squads, etc., from the left elbow of the left man, or guide, of the group on the right to the right elbow of the right man, or guide, of the group on the left.

4. Movements that may be executed toward either flank are explained as toward but one flank, it being necessary to substitute the word "left" for "right," and the reverse, to have the explanation of the corresponding movement toward the other flank. The commands are given for the execution of the movements toward either flank. The substitute word of the command is placed within parentheses.

Movements designated for fours that may be executed by fours or twos are explained for fours. it being necessary to substitute "twos" for "fours" in the explanation to have the corresponding movement for twos. The substitute word being placed in parentheses.

5. In movements in which the guide may be either right, left or center, it is indicated in the command thus: **Guide (right, left, or center).**

6. Any movement may be executed either from the halt or when marching, if not otherwise prescribed.

7. Any movement not specially excepted, may be executed in double time. If the movement be from the halt, or when marching in quick time, the command **double time** precedes the command **march**; if marching in double time, the command **double time** is omitted.

To hasten the execution of a movement begun in quick time, the command: (1) **double time,** (2) **MARCH** may be given; only those units that have not completed the movement take up the double time.

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8. There are two kinds of commands:

The **preparatory** command, such as **forward,** indicates the movement that is to be executed.

The command of **execution,** such as **MARCH, HALT,** or **AXE,** causes the execution.

Preparatory commands are distinguished by **bold face,** those of **execution** by **CAPITALS.**

Where it is not mentioned in the text who gives the commands prescribed, they are to be given by the instructor.

The preparatory command should be given at such an interval of time before the command of execution as to admit of being properly understood; the command of **execution** should be given at the instant the movement is to commence.

The tone of command is animated, distinct, and of a loudness proportioned to the number of men under instruction.

Each preparatory command is enunciated distinctly and pronounced in an ascending tone of voice, but always in such manner that the command of **execution** may be more energetic and elevated.

The command of **execution** is firm in tone and brief.

When giving commands to troops it is usually best to face toward them.

Indifference in giving commands must be avoided as it leads to laxity in execution. Commands should be given with spirit at all times.

9. To secure uniformity, officers and non-commissioned officers should be practiced in giving commands.

10. Trumpet calls should be used when possible in instruction, in order that the officers and men may readily recognize them.

11. To revoke a preparatory command, or, being at a halt, to begin anew a movement improperly begun, the instructor commands: **AS YOU WERE,** at which the movement ceases and the former position is resumed.

12. To stay the execution of a movement when marching, for the correction of errors, the instructor commands: (1) **In place,** (2) **HALT,** when all halt and stand fast. To resume the movement he commands: (1) **Resume,** (2) **MARCH.**

13. The instructor always maintains a military bearing, and by a quiet, firm demeanor sets a proper example to the men.

14. Short and frequent drills are preferable to long ones, which exhaust the attention.

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SCHOOL OF INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

15. The object of this school is the instruction of the individual recruit and afterward that of the squad.

16. The instructor briefly explains each movement, at first executing it himself if practicable.

He requires the recruits to take by themselves the proper positions and does not touch them for the purpose of correcting them, except when they are unable to correct themselves. He avoids keeping them too long at the same movement, although each should be understood before passing to another. He exacts by degrees the desired precision and uniformity.

17. As the instruction progresses the recruits are grouped according to proficiency, in order that all may advance as rapidly as their abilities permit. Those who lack aptitude and quickness are separated from the others and placed under experienced drillmasters.

INSTRUCTION WITHOUT AXE.

18. A few recruits, usually not exceeding four, are placed in a single rank, facing to the front.

19. To teach the recruits how to assemble, the instructor will first place them in a single rank arranged according to height, the tallest man on the right with intervals of two inches, as nearly as may be, between men, and explain that the objects of the interval are to give freedom of movement in marching and in the use of the axe in ranks; then direct them to open out the right elbow slightly until the left elbow of the man on the right is lightly touched and then withdraw the elbow; this repeated a fe wtimes, he will cause the recruits to fall out and placing the man on the right in position will instruct them that at the command **fall in,** they will successively and quickly take their places in rank as before, each assuring himself of his interval by making the touch of the elbow and withdrawing the elbow. He then commands **fall in.** Each recruit takes his place as he judges correct and opens out slightly his right elbow and moves a little to the right or left until his right elbow touches lightly the left elbow of the man next on the right and then closes his elbow to the habitual position. The instructor verifies the intervals.

Exactness of interval cannot be maintained and absolute observance of the interval will not be required in instruction after that in the School of the Chopper. The rule for practical application is that touch by the elbow be avoided and that care in general be taken to keep the interval small.

By practice in marching the recruit will soon acquire the habit of keeping, without special effort, the small interval necessary for convenience in marching and the free use of the axe in ranks. Correction of fault by individual men as to the interval, will be made gradually.

20. When the recruits have learned how to take their places, the instructor commands: **FALL IN.**

They assemble rapidly, as above prescribed, at attention.

POSITION OF ATTENTION.

21. Heels on the same line and as near each other as the conformation of the man permits.

Feet turned out equally and forming with each other an angle of about sixty degrees.

Knees straight without stiffness.

Body erect on the hips, inclined a little forward; shoulders square and falling equally.

Arms and hands hanging naturally, backs of the hands outward; little fingers opposite the seams of the trousers; elbows near the body.

Head erect and square to the front, chin slightly drawn in without constraint, eyes straight to the front.

THE RESTS.

22. Being at halt, the commands are: **FALL OUT; REST; AT EASE;** and, **(1) Parade, (2) REST.**



Pl. 1, Par. 22.

At the command **fall out,** the men may leave the ranks, but remain in the immediate vicinity. They resume their former places, at attention, at the command **fall in.**

At the command **rest,** each man keeps one foot in place, but is not required to preserve silence or immobility.

At the command **at ease,** each man keeps one foot in place and preserves silence, but not immobility.

(1) Parade, (2) REST. Carry the right foot six inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent; clasp the hands, without constraint, in front of the center of the body, fingers joined, left hand uppermost, left hand uppermost, left thumb clasped by thumb and forefinger of right hand; preserve silence and steadiness of position.

23. To resume the attention: **(1) Squad, (2) ATTENTION.**

TO DISMISS THE SQUAD.

24. Being in line at a halt: **DISMISSED.**

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EYES RIGHT OR LEFT.

25. (1) **Eyes,** (2) **RIGHT (LEFT),** (3) **FRONT.**

At the command **right,** turn the head to the right so as to bring the left eye in a line about two inches to the right of the center of the body, eyes fixed on the line of eyes of the men in, or supposed to be in, the same rank.

At the command **front,** turn the head and eyes to the front.

FACINGS.

26. To the flank: (1) **Right (Left),** (2) **FACE.**

Raise slightly the left heel and right toe, face to the right, turning on the right heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the left foot; place the left foot by the side of the right. Left face is executed on the left heel and ball of the right foot.

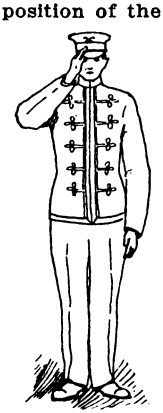
"To face in marching" and advance, turn on the ball of either foot and step off with the other foot in the new line of direction; to face in marching without gaining ground in the new direction, turn on the ball of either foot and mark time.

27. To the rear: (1) **About,** (2) **FACE.**

Raise slightly the left heel and right toe, face to the rear, turning to the right on the right heel and the ball of the left foot; replace the left foot by the side of the right.

Officers execute the about face as follows:

At the command **about,** carry the toe of the right foot about eight inches to the rear and three inches to the left of the left heel without changing the position of the left foot.



Pl. 2, Par. 28.

At the command **face,** face to the rear, turning to the right on the letf heel and right toe; replace the right heel by the side of the left.

Men out of ranks may use the about face prescribed for officers.

SALUTE WITH THE HAND.

28. (1) **Right (Left) hand,** (2) **SALUTE.**

Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of forefinger touches the lower part of the head-dress (if uncovered, the forehead), above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined at about forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight. **(TWO)** Drop the arm smartly by the side.

The salute for officers is the same; the left hand is used only when the right is engaged. Officers and men, when saluting, look toward the person saluted.

For rules governing salutes, see Honors.

SETTING-UP EXERCISES.

29. All Choppers are regularly practiced in the following exercises, which may be supplemented by those in authorized calisthenic manuals.

The instructor places the men three paces apart.

In these exercises it is advisable to remove blouses and caps.

As soon as the exercises are well understood they may be continued without repeating the commands. For this purpose the instructor gives the commands as prescribed, then adds: **Continue the exercise,** upon which the motions to be repeated are continuously executed until the command **halt.**

At the command **halt,** given at any time, the position of attention is resumed.

FIRST EXERCISE.

(1) Arm, (2) EXERCISE, (3) HEAD, (4) UP, (5) DOWN, (6) RAISE.

At the command **exercise,** raise the arms laterally until horizontal, palms



Pl. 3, Par. 29, 1 Ex.



Pl. 4, Par. 29, 1 Ex.



Pl. 5, Par. 29, 1 Ex.

upward. **HEAD:** Raise the arms in a circular direction over the head, tips of fingers touching top of the head, backs of fingers in contact their full length, thumbs pointing to the rear, elbows pressed back. **UP:** Extend the arms upward their full length, palms touching. **Down:** Force the arms obliquely back and gradually let them fall by the sides. **RAISE:** Raise the arms laterally as prescribed for the second command. Continue by repeating **head up, down, raise.**

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SECOND EXERCISE.

(1) Arms vertical, palms to the front, (2) RAISE, (3) DOWN, (4) UP.



Pl. 6, Par. 29, 2 Ex.

At the command **raise,** raise the arms laterally from the sides, extended to their full length, till the hands meet above the head, palms to the front, fingers pointing upward, thumbs locked, right thumb in front, shoulders pressed back. **DOWN:** Bend over till the hands, if possible, touch the ground, keeping the arms and knees straight. **UP:** Straighten the body and swing the extended arms (thumbs locked), to the vertical position. Continue by repeating **down, up.**



Pl. 7, Par. 29, 2 Ex.

THIRD EXERCISE.

(1) Arm, (2) EXERCISE, (3) FRONT, (4) REAR.



Pl. 8, Par. 29, 3 Ex.

At the command **exercise,** raise the arms laterally until horizontal, palms upward. **FRONT:** Swing the extended arms horizontally to the front, palms touching. **REAR:** Swing the extended arms well to the rear, inclining them slightly downward, raising the body upon the toes. Continue by repeating **front, rear,** till the men, if possible, are able to touch the backs of the hands behind the back.

FOURTH EXERCISE.

(1) Leg, (2) EXERCISE, (3) UP.

At the command **exercise,** place the palms of the hands on the hips, fingers to the front, thumbs to the rear, elbows pressed back. **UP:** Raise the left leg to the front, bending and elevating the knee as much as possible, leg from knee to instep vertical, toe depressed. **UP:** Replace the left foot and raise the right leg as prescribed for the left.

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Execute slowly at first, then gradually increase to the cadence of double time. Continue by repeating **up** when the right and left legs are alternately in position.



Pl. 9, Par. 29, 5 Ex.

FIFTH EXERCISE.

(1) **Leg,** (2) **EXERCISE,** (3) **Left (Right),** (4) **FORWARD,** (5) **REAR,** or, (5) **GROUND.**

At the command **exercise,** place the hands on the hips, as in Fourth Exercise. **FORWARD:** Move the left leg to the front, knee straight, so as to advance the foot about fifteen inches, toe turned out, sole nearly horizontal, body balanced on right foot. **REAR:** Move the leg to the rear, knee straight, toe on a line with the right heel, sole nearly horizontal. Continue by repeating **forward, rear.**

When the recruit has learned to balance himself, the command **forward** is followed by **GROUND:** Throw the weight of the body forward by rising on the ball of the right foot, advance and plant the left, left heel thirty inches from the right, and advance the right leg quickly to the position of **forward.** Continue by repeating **ground** when the right and left legs are alternately in the position of **forward.**

SIXTH EXERCISE.

(1) **Lung,** (2) **EXERCISE,** (3) **INHALE,** (4) **EXHALE.**

At the command **exercise,** place the hands on the hips as in Fourth Exercise. **INHALE:** Inflate the lungs to full capacity by short, successive inhalations through the nose. **EXHALE:** Empty the lungs by a continuous exhalation through the mouth. Continue by repeating **inhale, exhale.**

STEPS AND MARCHING.

QUICK TIME.

30. The length of the full step in quick time is thirty inches, measured from heel to heel, and the cadence is at the rate of one hundred and twenty steps per minute. In executing display movements, when necessary to preserve distance and alignment, the step may be shortened without changing cadence.

31. To march in quick time: (1) **Forward,** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **forward,** throw the weight of the body upon the right leg, left knee straight.

At the command **march,** move the left foot smartly, but without jerk, straight forward thirty

inches from the right, measuring from heel to heel, sole near the ground; straighten and turn the knee slightly out; at the same time throw the weight of the body forward and plant the foot without shock, weight of body resting upon it; next, in like manner, advance the right foot and plant it as above; continue the march.

The cadence is at first given slowly, and gradually increased to that of quick time.

The arms hang naturally, the hands moving about six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of the seam of the trousers.

32. The instructor, when necessary, indicates the cadence of the step by calling **one, two, three, four;** or, **left, right,** the instant the left and right foot, respectively, should be planted.

DOUBLE TIME.

33. The length of the full step in double time is thirty-six inches; the cadence is at the rate of one hundred and eighty steps per minute.

34. To march in double time: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Double time,** (3) **MARCH.**

At the command **forward,** throw the weight of the body on the right leg. At the command **march,** raise the hands until the forearms are horizontal, fingers closed, nails toward the body, elbows to the rear; carry forward the left foot, knee slightly bent and somewhat raised, and plant the foot thirty-six inches from the right; then execute the same motion with the right foot; continue this alternate movement of the feet, throwing the weight of the body forward and allowing a natural swinging motion to the arms.

If marching in quick time, the command **forward** is omitted. At the command **march,** given as either foot strikes the ground, take one step in quick, and then step off in double time.

To resume the quick time: (1) **Quick Time,** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **march,** given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot in double time, resume the quick time, dropping the hands by the sides.

When marching in double time, the men breathe as much as possible through the nose, keeping the mouth closed.

35. To arrest the march in quick or double time: (1) **Squad,** (2) **HALT.**

At the command **halt,** given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot; place the foot in rear by the side of the other. If in double time drop the hands by the sides.

The halt, while **marking time,** and marching at the **half step, side step,** and **back step,** is executed by the same commands.

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TO MARK TIME.

36. Being in march: (1) **Mark time:** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **march,** given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot; bring up the foot in rear, and continue the cadence by alternately raising and planting each foot on line with the other. The feet are raised about four inches from the ground and planted with the same energy as when advancing.

To resume the full step: (1) **Full step,** (2) **MARCH.**

HALF STEP.

37. Being in march: (1) **Half step,** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **march,** given as either foot strikes the ground, take steps of fifteen inches.

To resume the full step: (1) **Full step,** (2) **MARCH.**

The length of the half step in double time is eighteen inches.

SIDE STEP.

38. Being at a halt: (1) **Right (Left) step,** (2) **MARCH.**

Carry and plant the right foot ten inches to the right; bring the left foot beside it and continue the movement in cadence of quick time.

The side step is used for small intervals only and is not executed in double time.

BACK STEP.

39. Being at a halt: (1) **Backward,** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **march,** step back with the left foot fifteen inches straight to the rear, then with the right, and so on, the feet alternating.

At the command **halt,** bring back the foot in front to the side of the one in rear.

The back step is used for short distances only, and is not executed in double time.

TO MARCH BY THE FLANK.

40. Being in march: (1) **By the right (left) flank,** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **march,** given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot, then face to the right in marching and step off in the new direction with the right foot.

MARCH.

TO MARCH TO THE REAR.

41. Being in march: (1) **To the rear,** (2)

At the command **march,** given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; then, turning on the balls of both feet, face to the right about and immediately step off with the left foot.

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If marching in double time, turn to the right about, taking four steps in place, keeping the cadence, and then step off with the left foot.

CHANGE STEP.

42. Being in march: (1) **Change step,** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **march,** given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; plant the toe of the right foot near the heel of the left and step off with the left foot.

The change on the right foot is similarly executed, the command **march** being given as the left foot strikes the ground.

COVERING AND MARCHING ON POINTS.

43. The instructor selects two points and requires the recruits, in succession, to place themselves upon the prolongation of the straight line through these points and then to march upon them in both quick and double time.

It should be demonstrated to the recruits that they can not march in a straight line without selecting two points in the desired direction and keeping them covered while advancing.

A distant and conspicuous landmark is next selected as a point of direction; the recruit is required to choose two intermediate points in line with the point of direction and to march upon it by covering these points, new points being selected as he advances.

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BEING AT THE

TO

	Order	Rt. Shldr.	Lt. Shldr.	Port	Carry	Secure	Ground	Ease	Present	Trail	Kneel	Parade Rest	
Order	....	67	75	80	85	92	....	....	99	108	106	107	....
Right shoulder	57	....	113	81	86	93	....	105	100	109	....	....	....
Left shoulder	58	68	....	112	87	94	....	....	101	110	....	....	....
Port	59	69	76	....	88	95	....	....	102	111	....	....	....
Carry	60	70	77	82	....	96	....	....	103	114	....	....	....
Secure	61	71	78	83	89	....	....	....	104	115	....	....	....
Ground	62	....	....	....	....	....	98	....	....	....	....	....	....
Take	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Present	63	72	79	84	90	97	....	....	....	116	....	....	....
Axe Salute	....	73	73	....	91	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ease	....	74	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kneel	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parade Rest	64	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trail	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Form Letters	....	117	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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MANUAL OF THE AXE.

GENERAL RULES.

45. 1st. **Fall in,** is executed with axes at the order.

2d. **Fall out, rest** and **at ease,** are executed as without axe.

On resuming attention the position of order axe is taken.

3d. In the instruction of the recruit, to prevent interference with or apprehension by the man on his left, care is taken in coming to the position of port, and like positions of the axe, that the edge be not swung to the rear nor dropped farther to the left than necessary for taking the position.

4th. If at the order the axe is brought to the right shoulder at the command **march,** the four motions corresponding with the first four steps. Short movements such as **side step, back step,** etc., may be executed at the trail by prefacing the preparatory command with the words **At trail;** as, (1) **At trail, right step,** (2) **MARCH:** the trail is taken at the command **march.**

When the facings, alignments, open and close ranks, taking intervals or distances, and assembling, are executed from the order, raise the axe to the trail while in motion and resume the order on halting.

5th. The axe is brought to the order on halting. The execution of the order begins when the halt is completed.

6th. A disengaged hand in double time is held as when without axe.

46. 1st. In all positions of the left hand at the balance (center of gravity), the thumb clasps the handle, except in **present axe,** in which position the thumb is extended along the back of the handle.

2d. In all positions of the axe "diagonally across the body," the positions of the axe, left arm and hand, are the same as in port axe. (Note Pl. 24, Page 27.)

3d. In resuming the **order** from any position in the manual except the ground, the motion next to the last concludes with the head of the axe, about three inches from the ground, edge to the rear, all fingers of the right hand grasping the handle. To complete the order, lower the axe gently to the ground with the right hand, and take the position of order axe.



Pl. 10, Par. 46, Sec. 4.

4th. In coming to the **right (left) shoulder** from any position

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in the manual, the motion next to the last concludes with the thumb and fingers of left hand, extended and joined, fingers resting on the handle tips of fingers at height of top of shoulder, wrist straight and elbow down. To complete the movement, drop the left hand by the side.



Pl. 11, Par. 46, Sec. 5.

5th. In coming to the **carry** from any position in the manual the motion next to the **last** concludes with the left hand as high as the hollow of the right shoulder, thumbs and fingers extended and joined, back of the hand to the front, elbow close to the body. To complete the carry drop the left hand by the side.

6th. **Draw axe** and **Return Axe** are executed with promptness and regularity but not in cadence. The use of the belt and sling or loop is prescribed merely for convenience, but not a part of the equipment or of the manual of arms. Teams not equipped with the belt and sling will be governed in movements requiring the free use of both hands. by **Ground axe.**

7th. The manual is taught at a halt and the movements are, for the purpose of instruction, divided into motions and executed in detail; in this case the command of **execution** determines the prompt execution of the first motion, and the commands, **TWO, THREE, FOUR** that of the other motions. To execute the movements in detail, the instructor first cautions: **By the numbers;** all movements divided into motions are then executed as above explained until he cautions: **Without the numbers;** or comands movements other than those in the manual of arms.

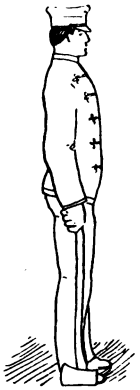
8th. Before requiring recruits to take a position or execute a motion for the first time, the instructor executes the same for illustration; after which he causes them to execute it individually, then to execute it together at command.

9th. The cadence of the motions is that of quick time; the recruits are at first required to give their whole attention to the details of the motions, the cadence being gradually acquired as they become accustomed to handling their axes. The instructor may require them to count aloud in cadence with the motions.

POSITION OF ORDER AXE.

47. The head of the axe rests on the ground, edge of blade to the rear, back of the blade about

two inches to the rear of the toe and touching the right shoe, arms hanging naturally, elbows near the body, right hand grasping the handle below the knob, back of the hand to the right.



Pl. 12, Par. 47.

POSITION OF RIGHT SHOULDER AXE.

48. The axe is held in the right hand, back of the hand to the right, the handle resting on the right shoulder, edge of blade down, right forearm horizontal, elbow near the body, handle in a vertical plane perpendicular to the front. **Left shoulder** same relative position on left shoulder.



Pl. 13, Par. 48.

POSITION OF PORT AXE.

49. The axe is held diagonally across the body, handle sloping to the right and downward and crossing opposite the middle of the left shoulder, edge of the blade down, the right hand (palm down), grasping the handle a little above the knob, the left (palm up), grasping the handle at the balance in front of the left breast, elbows near the body, handle near but not touching the body. Right forearm horizontal.



Pl. 14, Par. 49.

POSITION OF CARRY AXE.

50. The axe is held in the right hand in a vertical position, edge of blade to the front, the thumb and first two fingers grasping the handle above the knob, other fingers in rear, back of the hand to the right. Right arm nearly fully extended, elbow close to the body.



Pl. 15, Par. 50.

The instructor should see that the axe at the Carry is neither too high nor too low. If too high,

the axe will be unsteady. If too low, the right arm will become fatigued and the shoulder drawn down.

At first the recruits are liable to disarrange their positions by lowering a shoulder. The instructor should correct these faults.

POSITION OF PARADE REST.

51. The right foot is drawn back six inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent, handle perpendicular in front of the center of the body, edge of blade to the right and a little in front of the right toe, right hand on top of the knob, left hand covering the right, fingers joined. Back of the hands to the front, thumbs to the rear. Shoulders square to the front.



Pl. 16, Par. 51.

POSITION OF TRAIL.

52. The axe is in the right hand and raised about three inches from the ground, head down, edge to the rear.

POSITION OF PRESENT AXE.

53. The axe is in a vertical position in front of the center of the body, head up, edge to the front, the left hand grasping the handle about the middle, back of the hand to the left, thumb extended along the back of the handle, left forearm horizontal, the right hand grasping the handle at the knob, fingers extended and joined, back of hand to the front, thumb to the rear.



Pl. 17, Par. 53.

POSITION OF SECURE AXE.

54. The handle is under the left arm, head to the front, edge of blade down, handle sloping down and forward at an angle of 45 degrees, the left hand grasping the handle about six inches from the head, thumb extended along the side of the handle. Left forearm horizontal.



Pl. 18, Par. 54.

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POSITION OF KNEEL.

55. Being at the order: **Kneel.**

All half face to the right, carrying the right toe about ten inches to the rear and ten inches to the left of the left heel; kneel on right knee, bending the left, left toe slightly inclined to the right, right leg pointing directly to the right; weight of body resting on right heel; left forearm across the left thigh, hand hanging naturally; the axe in the position of the order, right hand grasping it over the knob. **This is the position of Order, Kneeling.**



Pl. 19, Par. 55.

THE POSITION OF EASE AXE.

56. The axe is horizontally across the shoulders behind the neck, the edge of blade down, head to the left, both hands grasping the handle, left hand near the head, right hand near the knob, palms to the front.



Pl. 20, Par. 56.

57. Being at the order: (1) **Right shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**

Slightly raise and advance the head of the axe. **(TWO)** Swing it through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front till diagonally across the body. **(THREE) Take** the position next to the last in coming to the **right shoulder. (FOUR) Drop the left** hand by the side.

58. Being at the order: (1) **Left Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**

Slightly raise and advance the head of the axe. **(TWO)** Swing it through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front till diagonally across the body. **(THREE)** carry the axe with the right hand to the position of **left shoulder,** changing the left hand to near the knob, and taking the position next to the last in coming to the left shoulder. **(FOUR)** Drop the right hand by the side.

59. Being at the order: (1) **Port,** (2) **AXE.**

Slightly raise and advance the head of the axe. **(TWO)** Swing it through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front and take the position of **port axe.**

60. Being at the order: (1) **Carry,** (2) **AXE.**

Slightly raise and advance the head of the axe. **(TWO)** Swing it through the arc of a circle nearly

parallel to the front till diagonally across the body. **(THREE)** Take the position next to the last in coming to the **carry.** **(FOUR)** Drop the left hand by the side.

61. Being at the order: (1) **Secure,** (2) **Axe.**

Slightly raise and advance the head of the axe. **(TWO)** Swing it through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front till diagonally across the body. **(THREE)** Let go with the right hand and place the axe under the left arm, handle inclined down and backward, knob to the rear, dropping the right hand by the side. **(FOUR)** Take the position of **secure axe.**

62. Being at the order: (1) **Ground,** (2) **AXE.**

Advance the left foot one pace to the front at the same time turning the edge of the blade to the right. **(TWO)** Bend down, placing the left hand on the left knee, thumb inside, lay the axe on the ground handle straight to the front. **(THREE)** Straighten up. **(FOUR)** Take the position of **attention.**

63. Being at the order: (1) **Present,** (2) **AXE.**

Slightly raise and advance the head of the axe. **(TWO)** Swing it through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front till diagonally across the body. **(THREE)** Take the position of **present axe.**

64. Being at the order: (1) **Parade,** (2) **REST.**

Take the position of **parade rest.**

65. Being at the order: **KNEEL.**

Take the position of **order kneeling.**

66. Being at the order: (1) **Trail,** (2) **AXE.**

Slightly raise the axe from the ground and take the position of **trail axe.**

67. Being at the right shoulder: (1) **Order,** (2) **AXE.**

Press down the knob smartly and throw the axe diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Lower the axe, head downward, through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front, dropping the left hand by the side, and take the position next to the last in coming to the order. **(THREE)** Take the position of **order axe.**

68. Being at the right shoulder: (1) **Left Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**

Change the right hand quickly to and grasp the handle of the axe about the middle, at the same time grasping the handle near the knob with the left hand. **(TWO)** Press smartly down with the left hand and carry and place the axe on the left shoulder, taking the position next to the last in coming to the left shoulder. **(THREE)** Drop the right hand by the side.

69. Being at the right shoulder: (1) **Port,** (2) **AXE.**

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Press down the knob smartly, throw the axe diagonally across the body and take the position of **port axe.**

70. Being at the right shoulder: (1) **Carry,** (2) **AXE.**

Press down the knob smartly and throw the axe diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Take the position next to the last in coming to the **carry. (THREE)** Drop the left hand by the side.

71. Being at the right shoulder: (1) **Secure,** (2) **AXE.**

Press down the knob smartly and throw the axe diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Let go with the right hand and place the axe under the left arm, handle inclined down and backward, knob to the rear, dropping the right hand by the side. **(THREE)** Take the position of **secure axe.**

72. Being at the right shoulder: (1) **Present,** (2) **AXE.**

Press down the knob smartly and throw the axe diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Take the position of **present axe.**



Pl. 21, Par. 73.

73. Being at the right (left) shoulder: (1) **Axe,** (2) **SALUTE.**

Carry the left (right) hand smartly to the handle of the axe, forearm and upper arm horizontal, palm of hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined. **(TWO)** Drop the left (right) hand by the side.

74. Being at the right shoulder: (1) **Ease,** (2) **AXE.**

Raise and slide the axe across the shoulders with the right hand, and take the position of **ease axe.**

75. Being at the left shoulder: (1) **Order,** (2) **AXE.**

Change the grasp of the left hand to near the middle of the handle and grasp the handle near the knob with the right. **(TWO)** Take the position of **port axe. (THREE)** Lower the axe head downward through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front, dropping he left hand by the side, and take the position next to the last in coming to the order. **(FOUR)** Take the position of **order axe.**

76. Being at the left shoulder: (1) **Port,** (2) **AXE.**

Change the grasp of the left hand to near the middle of the handle, grasping the handle near the knob with the right. **(TWO)** Take the position of **port axe.**

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77. Being at the left shoulder: (1) **Carry,** (2) **AXE.**

Change the grasp of the left hand to near the middle of the handle, grasping the handle near the knob with the right. **(TWO)** Take the position next to the last in coming to the **carry. (THREE)** Drop the left hand by the side.

78. Being at the left shoulder: (1) **Secure,** (2) **AXE.**

Change the grasp of the left hand to near the middle of the handle, grasping the handle near the knob with the right. **(TWO)** Take the position of port axe. **(THREE)** Let go with the right hand and place the axe under the left arm, handle inclined down and backward. knob to the rear, dropping the right hand by the side. **(FOUR)** Take the position of **secure axe.**

79. Being at the left shoulder: (1) **Present,** (2) **AXE.**

Change the grasp of the left hand to near the middle of the handle, grasping the handle near the knob with the right. **(TWO)** Take the position of port axe. **(THREE)** Take the position of **present axe.**

80. Being at the port: (1) **Order,** (2) **AXE.**

Lower the axe through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front, dropping the left hand by the side, and take the position next to the last in coming to the **order. (TWO)** Take the position of **order axe.**

81. Being at the port: (1) **Right Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**

Take the position next to the last in coming to the **right shoulder. (TWO)** Drop the left hand by the side.

82. Being at the port: (1) **Carry,** (2) **AXE.**

Take the position next to the last in coming to the **carry. (TWO).** Drop the left hand by the side.

83. Being at the port: (1) **Secure,** (2) **AXE.**

Let go with the right hand and place the axe under the left arm, handle inclined down and backward, knob to the rear, dropping the right hand by the side. **(TWO)** Take the position of **secure axe.**

84. Being at the port: (1) **Present,** (2) **AXE.**

Carry the axe to a vertical position in front of the center of the body, and take the position of **present axe.**

85. Being at the carry: (1) **Order,** (2) **AXE.**

Raise and throw the axe diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Lower the axe head downward through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front, dropping the left hand by the side, and take the position next to the last in coming to the order. **(THREE)** Take the position of **order axe.**

86. Being at the carry: (1) **Right Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**

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Raise and throw the axe diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Take the position next to the last in coming to the right shoulder. **(THREE)** Drop the left hand by the side.

87. Being at the carry: (1) **Left Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**

Raise and throw the axe diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Carry the axe with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the grasp of the left hand to near the knob, and take the position next to the last in coming to the left shoulder. **(THREE)** Drop the right hand by the side.

88. Being at the carry: (1) **Port:** (2) **AXE.**

Take the position of **port axe.**

89. Being at the carry: (1) **Secure,** (2) **AXE.**

Raise and throw the axe diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Let go with the right hand and place the axe under the left arm, handle inclined down and backward, knob to the rear, dropping the right hand by the side. **(THREE)** Take the position of **secure axe.**



Pl. 22, Par. 91.

90. Being at the carry: (1) **Present,** (2) **AXE.**

Bring the axe to a vertical position in front of the body and take the position of **present axe.**

91. Being at the carry: (1) **Axe,** (2)**SALUTE.**

Carry the left hand smartly to the handle of the axe, forearm horizontal, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm of hand down, forefinger touching handle of the axe just under the head.

92. Being at the secure: (1) **Order,** (2) **AXE.**

Take the position of **port axe.** **(TWO)** Lower the axe head downward through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front, dropping the left hand by the side and take the position next to the last in coming to the order. **(THREE)** Take the positoin of **order axe.**

93. Being at the secure: (1) **Right Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**

Take the position of port axe. **(TWO)** Take the position next to the last in coming to the right shoulder. **(THREE)** Drop the left hand by the side.

94. Being at the secure: (1) **Left Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**

Take the position of port axe. **(TWO)** Carry the axe with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the grasp of the left hand to near the knob, and taking the position next to the last in coming to the left shoulder. **(THREE)** Drop the right hand by the side.

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95. Being at the secure: (1) **Port,** (2) **AXE.**

Take the position of **port axe.**

96. Being at the secure: (1) **Carry,** (2) **AXE.**

Take the position of port axe. **(TWO)** Take the position next to the last in coming to the **carry.** **(THREE)** Drop the left hand by the side.

97. Being at the secure: (1) **Present,** (2) **AXE.**

Take the position of port axe. **(TWO)** Bring the axe to a position vertically in front of the body, and take the position of **present axe.**

98. Being at the ground: (1) **Take,** (2) **AXE.**

Advance the left foot one pace to the front. **(TWO)** Bend down placing the left hand on the left knee, thumb inside, grasp the handle of the axe near the knob with the right hand. **(THREE)** Straighten up. **(FOUR)** Take the position of **order axe.**

99. Being at the present: (1) **Order,** (2) **AXE.**

Throw the axe diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Lower the axe, head downward, through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front, dropping the left hand by the side, and take the position next to the last in coming to the order. **(THREE)** Take the position of **order axe.**

100. Being at the present: (1) **Right Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**

Throw the axe diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Take the position next to the last in coming to the right shoulder. **(THREE)** Drop the left hand by the side.

101. Being at the present: (1) **Left Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**

Take the position of port axe. **(TWO)** Carry the axe with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the grasp of the left hand to near the knob, and take the position next to the last in coming to the left shoulder. **(THREE)** Drop the right hand by the side.

102. Being at the present: (1) **Port,** (2) **AXE.**

Take the position of **port axe.**

103. Being at the present: (1) **Carry,** (2) **AXE.**

Take the position next to the last in coming to the carry. **(TWO)** Drop the left hand by the side.

104. Being at the present: (1) **Secure,** (2) **AXE.**

Throw the axe diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Let go with the right hand and place the axe under the left arm, handle inclined down and backward, knob to the rear, dropping the right hand by the side. **(THREE)** Take the position of **secure axe.**

105. Being at ease axe: (1) **Right Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**

Let go with the left hand and take the position next to the last in coming to the right shoulder. **(TWO)** Drop the left hand by the side.

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106. Being at the order kneeling: **RISE.**
Rise and take the position of **order axe.**

107. Being at parade rest: **ATTENTION.**
Take the position of order axe and fix the attention.

108. Being at the trail: (1) **Order,** (2) **AXE.**
Take the position of **order axe.**

109. Being at the trail: (1) **Right Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**
Swing the axe through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front till diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Take the position next to the last in coming to the right shoulder. **(THREE)** Drop the left hand by the side.

110. Being at the trail: (1) **Left Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**
Swing the axe through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front till diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Carry the axe with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the left hand to near the knob, and take the position next to the last in coming to the left shoulder. **(THREE)** Drop the right hand by the side.

111. Being at the trail: (1) **Port,** (2) **AXE.**
Swing the axe through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front till diagonally across the body and take the position of **port axe.**

112. Being at the port, (1) **Left Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**
Carry the axe with the right hand to the position of left shoulder, changing the left hand to near the knob and take the position next to the last in coming to the left shoulder. **(TWO)** Drop the right hand by the side.

113. Being at the left shoulder, (1) **Right Shoulder,** (2) **AXE.**
Change the left hand quickly to and grasp the handle of the axe near the middle, at the same time grasping the handle near the knob with the right. **(TWO)** Press smartly down with the right hand, bringing the axe nearly vertical, and carry and place the axe on the right shoulder, taking the position next to the last in coming to the right shoulder. **(THREE)** Drop the left hand by the side.

114. Being at the trail: (1) **Carry,** (2) **AXE.**
Swing the axe through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front till diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Take the position next to the last in coming to the carry. **(THREE)** Drop the left hand by the side.

115. Being at the trail: (1) **Secure,** (2) **AXE.**
Swing the axe through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front till diagonally across the body. **(TWO)** Place the axe under the left arm, handle inclined down and backward, knob to the rear, drop-

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ping the right hand by the side. (THREE) Take the position of **secure axe.**

116. Being at the trail: (1) **Present,** (2) **AXE.** Swing the axe through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front till diagonally across the body. (TWO) Take the position of **present axe.**

TO FORM THE LETTERS W. O. W. WITH AXES.

117. To Form W. Being in company front, No.1 raises axe carrying same over to left, right hand in front of and height of left shoulder, blade of axe to right, edge down, handle slanting down to the left, left hand at side. No. 2 raises axe with right hand in front of and height of right shoulder, blade to the left, edge down, and handle slanting down to the right, toe of handle touching that of No. 1. No. 3, same as No. 1, with blade crossing that of No. 2. No. 4 same as No. 2, with toe of handle touching that of No. 3. Axes No. 1 and No. 3 must be parallel, and No. 2 and No. 4 parallel.

Men No. 5 and 6 kneel, axe remaining at the **order.**

To Form the Letter O. No. 7 carries the axe with the right hand to the left, right hand in front of and at the height of the right shoulder of No. 8, handle slanting downward to the right at an angle of 45 degrees, blade up and edge of blade down, left hand remaining at side.

No. 8 lowers the axe with right hand, placing the knob of the handle under the knob of axe of No. 7, handle slanting upwards to the right at an angle of 45 degrees, blade down, edge up.

No. 9 raises axe with right hand, hand at height of and in front of his right shoulder, handle slanting downward to the left at an angle of 45 degrees. Blade up, edge down.

No. 10 lowers axe with right hand, hand to the front and height of right shoulder of No. 9, knob of handle touching and under the knob of axe of No. 9, handle slanting upward to the left at an angle of 45 degrees, blade down, edge up.

Nos. 11 and 12 **kneel,** axe remaining at the **order.**

No. 13 same as No. 1. Raises axe, carrying same over to left, right hand in front of and height of left shoulder, blade of axe to right, edge down, handle slanting down to the left, left hand at side.

No. 14 same as No. 2. Raises axe with right hand in front of and height of right shoulder, blade to the left, edge down, and handle slanting down to the right, toe of handle touching that of No. 1.

No. 15 same as No. 13. With blade crossing that of No. 14.

No. 16 same as No. 14. With toe of handle touching that of No. 15.

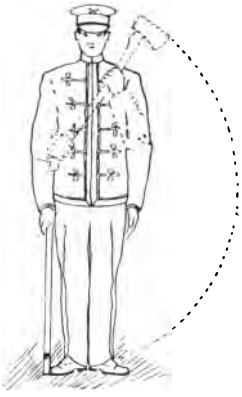
Always hold the axe with the right hand, with whole hand around the handle near the toe.

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Pl. 23.

Slightly raise and advance head of axe.



Pl. 24.

Swing through the arc of a circle nearly parallel to the front.

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PHYSICAL EXERCISES WITH AXE.

118. The objects of this drill are to make the Choppers quick and proficient in the handling of the axe; to give exercise to the proper muscles tending towards an erect and soldierly bearing; and to make an attractive display movement. It can be executed by the company or in battalion formation, with the time given by drum beat or to music. The piano can be used in the drill room, and a band upon the field; the latter being desirable where the movement is executed by a larger unit than the company. Any music of the proper cadence may be used, but certain popular airs have been found particularly adapted to the work and refeernce under the proper heading is made regarding them.

The company should first be taught the exercise in detail by the numbers and then to work in cadence at the command, **Continue the Motion.** Such variations from the regular order of the drill as the instructor may wish are permitted, and with increasing proficiency, frequent and rapid changes may be made from one movement to another. Pleasing accuracy and spirited drills can be secured by having musical accompaniments to mark the time, but the music should not be used until after the several exercises are well understood and the men capable of prompt execution.

To execute any of the following exercises, company or battalion ranks are opened by the flank or to the front.

Being at the order, caution by the numbers and command:

Ready. The men slightly raise and advance the head of the axe as in the manual of axe.

Two. Bring the axe quickly to a horizontal position in front of the body, blade downward, right hand grasping the handle near the knob, left hand back to the front near the axe head, and both arms at their full extent downward, without deranging the erectness of the body.

FIRST EXERCISE.

One. Bend quickly to the front with the arms and knees straight and lower the axe so that the edge of the blade will nearly touch the ground.

Two. Raise and swing the axe above the head, reaching well to the front in so doing. Keep arms and knees straight and direct eyes towards axe.

Three. Rend the arms and drop axe to the shoulders behind the neck, force the chest well forward and eyes directed to the front.

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Four. Resume second position smartly.

Five. Bring the axe to the ready.

(1) **Company,** (2) **HALT.** Bring the axe to the trail, and then to the order.

SECOND EXERCISE.

Ready. As explained, except to carry the left foot about 15 inches to the left.

One. Swing the axe sideways to the right to a horizontal position above the head, knob leading, with arms straight and wrists bent back, body turned on the hips to the right, back hollowed, eyes directed to axe, and knees braced up, rising well upon the left toe, keeping the right foot flat upon the ground.

Two. Swing the axe down with the blade leading, and up to the left as in one, substitute left for right and vice versa.

Three. Swing the axe down to the ready position.

HALT. As in the First Exercise, bring the heels together.

THIRD EXERCISE.

Ready. As explained.

Right Lunge. Keeping the left foot flat on the ground, and the left leg straight, lunge to the right about 36 inches, the right leg from the knee downward to be perpendicular, body turned to the right and bent backward from the hips; at the same time throw the axe to a horizontal position and parallel with the shoulders above the head, wrists bent back, eyes directed to the axe.

Two. Without bending the left leg, spring to **ready** position.

Front Lunge. As in right lunge, but lunging to the front 36 inches with the right foot.

Two. As before in this Exercise.

Left Lunge. As in right lunge, substitute left for right and vice versa. Step off with left foot.

Two. As before in this Exercise.

HALT. As in First Exercise.

In making the above lunges, the leading foot must point in the direction given, the heel of the rear foot kept firm on the ground, rear knee braced back.

At the command, (1) **Third Exercise,** (2) **Continue the Motion,** (3) **Ready,** this exercise may be executed by giving the commands: **Right, Front, Left,** at the start, when the motions will be repeated in the above order as often as required. If the commands, **Left, Front, Right,** be given, the left leg will be used in lunging to the left and to the front and the right leg to the right.

HALT. As in First Exercise.

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FOURTH EXERCISE.

Ready. As explained.

One. Throw the axe out to the front, arms straight, backs of the hands up and in line with the shoulders, edge of the blade to the front.

Two. Bring the axe smartly to the breast, about six inches below the chin, elbows close to the sides, edge of the blade upwards, force chest well forward.

Right Lunge. While at two, lunge to the right as in Third Exercise, body and head turned to the right, but kept erect; at the same time throw the axe out to the front.

Two. Bring the axe smartly to the breast, as in the beginning, without changing the position of feet.

About. While at two, raise toes and by a quick movement turn left about on heels, reversing position of the legs, viz: the left knee bent, the right leg straight, throwing the axe out as before, but to the left.

Two. Bring the axe smartly to the breast as before.

Recover. Bring the right heel to the left and turning to the front, throw the axe out as before.

Two. Back to the breast, as before.

Three. From two drop axe to ready position.

Halt. As explained.

In this exercise, one, two, will be repeated in each position as often as required.

Each of the above exercises will be repeated a certain number of times, either by numbers or by the command, (1) **Exercises,** (2) **Continue the Motion,** (3) **Ready.**

Any slow march is applicable to the First, Second and Third Exercises, when performed to music, and any quick-step to the Fourth. On the U. S. S. S. Philadelphia and in the 20th U. S. Infantry, where this physical drill has been well tested, the airs in greatest favor were respectively: "Daisy Bell," the "See-Saw Waltz," "Two Little Girls in Blue," and "The Sidewalks of New York."

First Exercise—64 beats to the minute.

Second Exercise—42 beats to the minute.

Third Exercise—64 beats to the minute.

Fourth Exercise—128 beats to the minute.

REVIEW EXERCISES.

When performed for review, either by the company, the battalion, or the brigade, the commands will be: (1) **Attention,** (2) **Physical Drill With Axe,** (3) **Front Take Distance,** (or) **to the Right,** (or left), take intevals, (4) **MARCH.**

The intervals being taken, and if the officer in command desires, also corrected, the instructor or officer commanding will command: (1) **First Exercise,** (2) **Continue the Motion,** (3) **Ready.** At the signal of three slow beats upon the drum or similar

indications upon the musical instrument used, the several motions of ready will be executed with promptness and exactness. At the third beat the band will begin to play, or the music begun, and continue until the exercise is repeated about eight times and the music finished. The men commence the exercise simultaneously with the music and should find themselves at the ready when it ceases. For the Second Exercise, one more beat should be given.

(Caution)—SECOND EXERCISE.

Ready. As explained. To music, the exercise will be repeated eight times to the right, and eight times to the left, alternately, without music, until the command **Halt** shall be given.

(Caution)—THIRD EXERCISE.

Ready. As explained. Lunge to the right, then front, then left, and repeat until music ceases or signal is given which should be after lunge to the front. To reverse the order and commence with the left foot, give the caution, **Left lunge.**

(Caution)—FOURTH EXERCISE.

Ready. As explained. When performed to music, repeat four times in each position, i. e., to the front four times, to the right four times, to the left five times and in recovering again to the front four times. **HALT.** As explained.

With or without music, any exercise may be stopped by signalling **Halt,** with bugle, sword or whistle, at which the men will come to ready and then to order, and remain at attention unless otherwise directed.

When obliged to correct the position of a man, or any other error, it is advised to let the company or battalion stand at ease.

Competition between different companies or battalions of the same force which have become very proficient, can be conducted without ceasing by simply cautioning **First and Second Exercises combined** and giving the command **Change** at the end of First Exercise. Each is repeated eight times, i. e., as to the Second Exercise, eight to the right and eight to the left.

Judgment must be used to avoid distaste which will result from fatigue at first, as all of the muscles are actively employed. It is strongly advised that the exercises should be increased in duration and in the demands upon the muscles of the men by easy gradation and frequent rests given until all have become proficient in the physical drill and accustomed to the work and its demands upon their muscles.

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SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD.

119. To form the squad, the instructor places himself three paces in front of where the center is to be formed, and commands: **FALL IN.**

The men assemble at attention in their proper places, axes at the order.

The instructor then commands: **COUNT FOURS.**

At this command, all except the right file execute **eyes right** and beginning on the right the men count **one, two, three, four;** each man turns his head and eyes to the front as he counts.

ALIGNMENTS.

120. The alignments are first taught by requiring the recruits to align themselves upon two files established as a base.

Being at a halt: (1) **Two files from the right (left) three paces to the front,** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **March,** the first two files on the right march three paces to the front, halt and execute **eyes right,** the instructor aligns them and then commands: (1) **Right (Left),** (2) **DRESS,** (3) **FRONT.** At the command **dress,** the remaining files march to the front, each man shortening the last step so as to find himself about six inches in rear of the new alignment, which must never be passed; he then executes **eyes right,** and taking steps of two or three inches moves up, slightly opening out his right elbow and lightly touching the left elbow of the man on his right, bringing his eyes and shoulders in line with those of the men in rank on his right and withdraws his elbow from touch, but keeps his eyes to the right.

The instructor sees that each man observes the principles of the alignment and when the last man has arrived on the line, verifies the alignment from the right flank and orders up or back such men as may be in rear or advance of the line; only the men designated move.

At the command **FRONT,** given when the rank is aligned, each man turns his head and eyes to the front; all movement in the ranks must then cease.

In dressing to the left, intervals are taken in a similar manner by making a light touch with the left elbow to the right elbow of the next man on the left.

121. In the first drills the basis of the alignment is established parallel to the front of the squad; afterward, in oblique directions.

122. The recruits having learned to align themselves, the instructor establishes the base file and

then aligns the squad by the commands: (1) **Right (Left)**, (2) **DRESS**, (3) **FRONT.**

At the command **dress**, all the men except the base file move forward and dress as previously explained.

123. Alignments to the rear are executed on the same principles: (1) **Right (Left) backward**, (2) **DRESS**, (3) **FRONT.**

The men step back, halt a little in rear of the line and immediately dress up by steps of two or three inches.

124. To execute the alignments, using the side step, the instructor establishes the base file a few paces to the right or left of the squad and commands: (1) **Right (Left) step**, (2) **(Right or Left)**, (3) **DRESS**, (4) **FRONT.**

At the command **dress**, the men execute the side step, close toward the base file and dress as already explained.

TO TAKE INTERVALS.

125. Being in line at a halt: (1) **To the right (left) take intervals**, (2) **MARCH**, (3) **Squad**, (4) **HALT.**

At the command **march**, all face to the right and the leading man steps off; the other men step off in succession so as to follow the preceding man at three paces.

At the command **halt**, given when all have their intervals, all halt and face to the front.

TO ASSEMBLE.

(1) **To the right (left) assemble**, (2) **MARCH.**

The man on the right stands fast. The other men face to the right, close by the shortest line and face to the front.

TO TAKE DISTANCES.

126. Being in line at a halt and having counted off:

(1) **Front take distance**, (2) **MARCH**, (3) **Squad**, (4) **HALT.**

At the command **march**, number one moves straight to the front; numbers two, three and four move in the order named straight to the front, each stepping off so as to follow the preceding man at three paces. The command halt is given when all have their distances.

In case more than four men being in line, each four executes the movement as above and each rank of numbers guides on its right number. (Fig. 2, Pl. 30.)

TO ASSEMBLE.

(1) **Assemble**, (2) **MARCH.**

Number one stands fast; the other numbers move forward to their proper places in line.

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MARCHINGS.

127. When the guide is announced in the command, the man on the designated flank conducts the march, but in no other respect acts as the guide.

TO MARCH IN LINE.

128. Being in line at a halt: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide (right or left),** (3) **MARCH.**

The men step off, the guide marching straight to the front.

The instructor sees that the ranks preserve the alignment and the intervals toward the side of the guide. The men yield to pressure from that side and resist pressure from the opposite direction; by slightly shortening or lengthening the step they gradually recover the alignment and by slightly opening out or closing in they gradually recover the interval, if lost, while habitually keeping the head to the front, they may occasionally glance toward the side of the guide to assure themselves of the alignment and interval, but the head is turned as little as possible for this purpose.

To change the guide: **Guide (left or right).**

TO MARCH BACKWARD.

129. Being at a halt: (1) **Backward,** (2) **Guide (right or left),** (3) **MARCH.**

TO MARCH TO THE REAR.

130. Being in march: (1) **To the rear,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide (right or left).**

TO MARCH FACED TO THE FLANK.

131. Being in line at a halt: (1) **Right (Left),** (2) **FACE,** (3) **Forward,** (4) **MARCH.**

If marching: (1) **By the right (left) flank,** (2) **MARCH.**

The leading man is the guide. The other men follow at facing distance.

To halt the squad: (1) **Squad,** (2) **HALT;** and to face to the front: (3) **Left (Right),** (4) **FACE;** or, to march again to the front without halting: (1) **By the left (right) flank,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide (right or left).**

THE OBLIQUE MARCH.

132. For the instruction of recruits, the squad being correctly aligned, the instructor causes the squad to face half right or half left, points out to the men their relative positions, and explains that these are to be maintained in the oblique march.

133. Being in line: (1) **Right (Left) oblique,** (2) **MARCH.**

Each man steps off in a direction forty-five degrees to the right of his original front. He pre-

serves his relative position, keeping his shoulders parallel to those of the man next on his right, and so regulates his steps as to make the ranks remain parallel to their original front.

At the command **halt,** the men halt faced to the front.

To resume the original direction: (1) **Forward,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide (right or left).**

The men half face to the left in marching and then move straight to the front.

At **half step** or **mark time** while obliquing, the oblique march is resumed by the commands: (1) **Full step,** (2) **MARCH.**

134. In the oblique march, the guide is, without indication, always on the side toward which the oblique is made. On resuming the direct march in line, the guide is announced.

These rules are general.

135. The column of files obliques by the same commands and means.

TO MARCH IN DOUBLE TIME.

136. Being in line at a halt: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide (right or left),** (3) **Double time,** (4) **MARCH.**

TO PASS FROM QUICK TO DOUBLE TIME AND THE REVERSE.

137. (1) **Double time,** (2) **MARCH.**

To resume quick time: (1) **Quick time,** (2) **MARCH.**

TO TURN AND HALT.

138. Marching in line: (1) **Squad right** (or **left),** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **FRONT.**

At the command **march,** the right file halts and faces to the right; the other files half face to the right in marching, and without changing the length or cadence of the step place themselves successively upon the alignment established by the right file; all dress to the right without command. The instructor verifies the alignment from the pivot flank and commands: **FRONT.**

If at halt, the movement is executed in the same manner.

Squad half right (or **half left**) is executed in the same manner, except that the pivot makes a half face to the right.

TO TURN AND ADVANCE.

139. Marching in line: (1) **Right** (or **left**) **turn,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Full step,** (4) **MARCH,** (5) **Guide (right or left).** (Fig. 1, Pl. 58.)

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At the second command, the right file, who is the guide, marches by the right flank, taking the half step without changing the cadence; the other men half face to the right in marching, and moving by the shortest line successively place themselves on the new line, when they take the half step. When the last man has arrived on the new line, the fourth command is given, when all resume the full step.

During the turn, the guide is without command on the pivot flank. The guide is announced on resuming the full step.

If at a halt, the movement is similarly executed, and in quick time, unless the command **double time** is given.

Right (or **left**) **half turn** is executed in the same manner, except that the guide makes a half face to the right.

Should the command **halt** be given during the execution of the movement, those men on the new line halt; the others halt on arriving on the line; all dress to the right without command.

The instructor verifies the alignment from the pivot flank and commands: **FRONT.**

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SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

140. The company is divided into two platoons. If the company consist of less than sixteen men, the division into platoons is omitted.

The Captain is three paces in front of the center of the company when in line; abreast of and two paces to the left of the leading file, two, four, or platoon, when on the march in column; though as commander, he goes where his presence is required.

The first sergeant is the right file of the company in line, and number one of the first four.

During the absence of the captain, the first sergeant succeeds to the duties and authority of the captain. When the first sergeant is in command of the company, the right file performs the duties prescribed for the first sergeant.

TO FORM THE COMPANY.

141. In all formations under arms, the men fall in at the order.

Whenever the team falls in without arms, the men form as under arms.

The first sergeant takes his position in front of where the center of the company is to be, and facing it, makes the signal for assembly, or commands: **FALL IN.**

The number two man of the first four places himself facing to the front where the right of the company is to rest, and at such a point that the center of the company will be six paces from and opposite the first sergeant; the fours form in their proper places on the left of the base file.

The first sergeant brings the company to the right shoulder and calls the roll; each man answers **Here** and comes to the order. The Sergeant then commands: (1) **Count,** (2) **FOURS.** Beginning on the right the men count **one, two, three, four,** as in paragraph 119. The right file counts for the first sergeant and himself.

The first sergeant then faces about, salutes the captain, reports: **Sir, all present,** or **Sir,** (so many) **privates absent,** and without command faces about, advances to within one pace of the center of the line, turns to the left, moving parallel with the line till opposite his post, turns to the right and takes his post.

The Captain places himself eight paces in front of the center of and facing the company, in time to receive the report of the Sergeant, whose salute he returns, and then draws sword.

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ALIGNMENTS.

142. At each alignment the Captain steps back two steps in prolongation of the line before giving his commands.

The company executes the halt, alignments, rests, facings, settings up, steps, marchings, turnings, manual of the axe, resumes attention, kneels and rises, as explained for the squad, substituting in the commands, company for squad.

The same rule applies to platoons, detachments, details, etc., substituting their designation for squad in the commands.

The manual of the axe is executed in the company with either closed or open ranks, or when having taken intervals by the flank or to the front.

TO DISMISS THE COMPANY.

143. Being in line at a halt:

The captain directs the first sergeant: **Dismiss the company.** The first sergeant salutes, steps one pace to the front, faces to the left, and commands: **(1) Port, (2) AXE, (3) DISMISSED.**
(2) AXE, (3) DISMISSED.

MARCHING IN LINE TO EFFECT A SLIGHT CHANGE OF DIRECTION.

144. The Captain commands: **Incline to the right.** All the men advance the left shoulder and gradually march in the new direction.

BEING IN LINE TO MARCH BY THE FLANK.

145. (1) **Fours right (or left), (2) MARCH.**

Each four wheels ninety degrees to the right on a fixed pivot, the pivot man turning strictly in his place; the man on the marching flank maintains the full step, moving on the arc of a circle with the pivot man as the center; the men dress on the marching flank, shorten their steps according to their distance from it, and keep their intervals from the pivot.

Upon the completion of the wheel, each four takes the full step, marching in a direction parallel to the former front of the company. (Fig. 1, Pl. 28.)

All wheels by fours, except in changing direction, and when otherwise specified, are executed on a fixed pivot.

These rules are general.

BEING IN LINE TO FORM COLUMNS OF FOURS OR TWOS AND HALT.

146. (1) **Fours right** (or left), (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT.**

The command **halt** is given as the ranks complete the wheel; all dress toward the marching flank.

In column of fours, the ranks dress toward side of the captain.

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147. In wheelings by fours or twos from line to column and the reverse, the forward march is taken upon the completion of the movement, unless the command **halt** be given.

These rules are general.

MARCHING IN COLUMNS OF FOURS OR TWOS TO CHANGE DIRECTION.

148. (1) **Column right** (or **left**), (2) **MARCH.**

The leading four wheels on a movable pivot, executed as prescribed in Par. 145, except that the pivot man takes steps of ten inches in quick time and twelve inches in double time, gaining ground forward so as to clear the wheeling point; the wheel completed, the leading four takes the full step; the other ranks move forward and wheel on the same ground. (Fig. 2, Pl. 28.)

Columns half right (or **half left**) is similarly executed, each rank of four wheeling forty-five degrees.

TO PUT THE COLUMN OF FOURS IN MARCH AND CHANGE DIRECTION AT THE SAME TIME.

149. (1) **Forward,** (2) **Column right** (or **left**); or, (2) **Column half right** (or **half left**), (3) **MARCH.**

BEING IN LINE TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS OR TWOS AND CHANGE DIRECTION.

149a. (1) **Fours right** (or **left**), (2) **Column right** (or **left**); or, (2) **Column half right** (or **half left**), (3) **MARCH.** (Fig. 3, Pl. 27.)

Execute **fours right** and then change direction. Par. 148.

BEING IN LINE TO MARCH IN COLUMN OF FOURS (OR TWOS) TO THE FRONT.

150. (1) **Right** (or **left**) **forward,** (2) **Fours right** (or **left**), (3) **MARCH.**

At the command **march,** the right four moves straight to the front, shortening the first three or four steps; the other fours wheel to the right each on a fixed pivot (Par. 145); the second four when its wheel is two-thirds completed, wheels to the left on a moving pivot (Par. 148) and follows the first; the other fours, having wheeled to the right, move forward and each wheels to the left on a movable pivot,, so as to follow the second. (Fig. 3, Pl. 28.)

BEING IN LINE TO MARCH IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO REAR.

151. (1) **First four to rear,** (2) **MARCH.**

Marching in column of fours, give command **March** as the right foot strikes the ground. First

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four executes **To the rear march**; the second four divides, executing twos right and left and three paces forward, executing to the rear march on the fifth step and back to their wheeling points, reforming fours, follow the first four to the rear; the third four executes column left, then three paces out, and to the rear on the seventh step, back to the wheeling point, following the second in column; fourth four executes column right and forward five paces, and then executes to the rear on the ninth step and back to the wheeling point, following the third four. This leaves the fours reversed. (Figs. **1 and 2**, Plate 53.)

BEING IN LINE AT A HALT, TO BREAK FROM THE RIGHT TO MARCH TO THE LEFT.

152. (1) **Right (Left) four (two) forward,** (2) **Column left (right),** (3) **MARCH.**

The right four advances fours distance to the front, wheels to the left on a fixed pivot and directs its march parallel to the front of the company. As the leading four begins its wheel to the left, the next four advances and execute as explained for the first. The other fours successively execute as explained for the preceding fours and follow in their proper right. (Fig. 1, Pl. 70.)

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS (OR TWOS) TO CHANGE DIRECTION FROM THE REAR.

153. (1) **Change direction from the rear, fours right (left),** (2) **MARCH.**

Execute fours right, then right forward fours right. (Fig. 1, Pl. 70.)

TO OBLIQUE IN COLUMN OF FOURS (OR TWOS) AND RESUME THE DIRECT MARCH.

154. (1) **Right (or left) oblique,** (2) **MARCH.**

Each four obliques as prescribed in Par. 132. The guide is on the side toward which the oblique is being made. (Fig. 2, Pl. 58.)

TO RESUME THE DIRECT MARCH.

(1) **Forward,** (2) **MARCH.**

TO MARCH THE COLUMN OF FOURS TO THE REAR.

155. (1) **Fours right (or left) about,** (2) **MARCH.**

Each four wheels 180 degrees to the right.

TO FORM LINE FROM COLUMN OF FOURS (OR TWOS).

156. To the right or left: (1) **Fours right (or left),** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide (right or left);** or, (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT.**

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At the command **march,** the fours wheel to the right.

The guide is announced, or the command **halt** is given, the instant the fours unite in line.

157. On right or left: (1) **On right** (or **left**) **into line,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT,** (5) **FRONT.** (Fig. 4, Pl. 28.)

At the command **march,** the leading four wheels to the right on a movable pivot and moves forward, dressing to the right, each of the other fours marches a distance equal to its front, beyond the wheeling point of the four next preceding, wheels to the right and advances as explained for the first four.

At the command **halt,** given when the leading four has advanced company distance in the new direction, it halts and dresses to the right; the other fours successively halt and dress upon arriving in line.

The command **front** is given when the left four completes its dressing.

158. In movements where it is prescribed that the leading file, two, four, or subdivision, moves company or subdivision distance to the front and then halts, it may be halted at a less distance when necessary. **This rule is general.**

ON LEFT OR RIGHT, FACED TO THE REAR.

159. (1) **On left into line, faced to the rear,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Company,** (5) **HALT,** (6) **FRONT.** (Fig. 1, Pl. 27.)

Execute on **left into line;** at the third command, the leading four executes **fours left about,** halts at command and dresses to the right. The other fours execute successively as explained for the first, without command, dressing to the right as they arrive on the line. The command **Front** is given as the last four completes its dressing.

In forming line faced to the rear the fours wheel about toward the point of rest.

This rule is general.

159a. This principle can be applied to the **right** (or **left**) **front into line** also. At the second command **March,** the leading four wheels away from the company and halts, and dresses toward the point of rest. (Fig. 2, Pl. 27.)

160. To the front: (1) **Right** (or **left**) **front into line,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT,** (5) **FRONT.** (Fig. 5, Pl. 28.)

At the command **march,** the leading four moves straight to the front, dressing to the left; the other fours oblique to the right till opposite their places in line, when each marches to the front.

At the command **halt,** given when the leading fours has advanced company distance, it halts and dresses to the left; the other fours halt and dress to

the left upon arriving in line; the command **front** is given when the last four completes its dressing.

If marching in double time, or in quick time, and the command be **double time,** the captain commands **Guide left** immediately after the command **march;** the leading four moves to the front in quick time; the other fours oblique in double time, each taking the quick time and dressing to the left upon arriving in line.

Right front into line faced to the rear is executed by the same method and principle applied to the formation of "On right into line faced to the rear." (Par. 159.)

Right or left front into line may be executed from column of files by the same methods and principles.

BEING IN LINE, TO FACE TO THE REAR AND TO MARCH TO THE REAR.

161. (1) **Fours right** (or **left**) **about,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT;** or, (3) **Guide (right** or **left).**

The fours wheel about. (Par. 155.)

162. The company at a halt, may be marched a few paces to the rear by the commands: (1) **Company,** (2) **About,** (3) **FACE,** (4) **Forward,** (5) **Guide (right** or **left),** (6) **MARCH;** or, if in march, by the commands: (1) **To the rear,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide (right** or **left).**

OBSTACLES.

163. Marching in line, to pass obstacles: (1) (So many) **fours from right** (or **left**) **to rear,** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **march,** the designated fours execute **left forward, fours left,** on the four that remains in line next on their left.

The fours that have broken to the rear are formed in line at the commands: (1) **Rear fours right** (or **left**) **front into line,** (2) **Double time,** (3) **MARCH.**

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS.

164. (1) **Right** (or **left**) **by twos,** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **march,** the two files on the right of each four move forward; the two files on the left oblique to the right and follow the right files.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS (OR TWOS) TO FORM COLUMN OF FILES.

165. (1) **Right by file,** (2) **MARCH.**

The right file of each four moves forward. The files on the left successively oblique to the right and follow the preceding files at facing distance.

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A column of files or twos changes direction, is halted and put in march by the same commands as a column of fours.

The march in column of files is always in quick time.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FILES, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS (OR TWOS).

166. (1) Form fours (twos), (2) Left (Right) oblique, (3) MARCH, (4) Full step, (5) MARCH.

The leading files of each four advances at the half step; the other files oblique to the left at full step; the uncovered move up abreast of the leading file, taking the half step as they arrive in place. The last command is given when the left files arrive in place, when all take the full step.

TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

167. (1) Form fours (twos), (2) By the left (right) flank, (3) MARCH.

The first four files march by the left flank; the succeeding files advance and march by fours by the left flank on the same ground as the first four.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FILES, TO FORM LINE ON THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

168. (1) Files right (left) into line, (2) MARCH, (3) Company, (4) HALT, (5) FRONT.

The leading file marches by the right flank and moves forward. Each succeeding file, when uncovered, marches by the right flank and advances. The command **halt** is given when the leading file has advanced company distance in the new direction. As each file arrives on the line, it halts and dresses toward the point of rest. The command **front** is given as the last file completes its dressing.

BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS.

169. (1) Form fours, (2) Left oblique, (3) MARCH, (4) Full step, (5) MARCH.

The leading two of each four advances at the half step. The rear two oblique to the left at full step until uncovered, moves up abreast of the leading two and takes the half step. The last command is given when the left twos are in place.

BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT).

170. (1) Column of fours, (2) First four, twos left, (3) MARCH. (Fig. 1, Pl. 25.)

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At the command **march**, the first four execute, twos left, the other four advance and successively execute twos left on the same ground as the first four.

Column of twos may be formed from column of fours by the same methods and principles.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO GAIN DISTANCE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT).

171. (1) **Twos right (left),** (2) **MARCH.**
Each four executes twos right. (Fig. 2, Pl. 25.)

TO REFORM THE COLUMN OF FOURS.

172. (1) **Twos left,** (2) **MARCH.**

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO OPEN ORDER FOR STREET PARADES.

173. (1) **Right and left open order,** (2) **MARCH.**
At the command **march**, the ranks open out to the right and left until there is an interval of about the width of a four between the men, then march to the front, covering their file leaders, and dressing on the left man of each four. (Fig. 1, Plate 55.)

Column of fours at open order changes direction by the same commands as in close column.

174. To close: (1) **Close order,** (2) **MARCH.**
At the command **march**, the ranks oblique together and continue the march to the front. (Fig. 1, Plate 26.)

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS IN OPEN ORDER, TO FORM DOUBLE COLUMN OF TWOS.

175. (1) **Double column of twos,** (2) **MARCH.**
The outside two of each four oblique together in double column at the command. (Fig. 2, Plate 26.)

MARCHING IN DOUBLE COLUMN OF TWOS, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS, CLOSE ORDER.

176. (1) **Column of fours, close order,** (2) **MARCH.**
Double column obliques together into fours.

MARCHING IN DOUBLE COLUMN OF TWOS, TO COUNTERMARCH TO REAR.

177. (1) **Countermarch to the rear,** (2) **MARCH.** (Fig. 3, Plate 26.)

MARCHING IN RIGHT AND LEFT OPEN ORDER, TO COUNTERMARCH TO THE REAR.

178. (1) **Countermarch to the rear,** (2) **Files right,** (3) **MARCH.**

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At the command **march,** the leaders make a semicircle to the right and front and march to the rear. (Fig. I., Plate 34.) This would leave the fours inverted. Give: (1) **To the rear,** (2) **MARCH,** to straighten them out.

MARCHING AT OPEN ORDER, TO CHANGE DIRECTION BY A COUNTERMARCH.

179. (1) **Column right (left) countermarch,** (2) **MARCH.** (Fig. 3, Plate 25.)

The left file of the first four marches by the right flank, the other files successively advance to the proper interval and march by the right flank. The succeeding fours advance to the same ground and execute as explained for the first four. The step should be regulated so as to preserve the interval and distance.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS IN CENTER OF HALL OR PARADE GROUND.

180. (1) **Double counter,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **MARCH,** (5) **MARCH.**

At the first command **march,** the column of fours execute **by twos outside counter,** and when the lines have straightened in the new direction give the third command, **March,** when each column of twos execute **Outside counter.** (Fig. 1, Plate 41.) As soon as the column of files are straightened out in the new direction, the fourth command, **March,** is given when they execute another countermarch, wheeling together in column of twos, and as soon as this line has straightened out, give the last command, **March,** when the twos join in column of fours, executing **Column of fours center counter.** (Fig. 2, Plate 41.)

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM LINE TO THE FRONT.

181. (1) **From the rear form company fours right (left),** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide right (left).**

The rear four advances straight to the front, shortening the first three or four steps; the other fours wheel to the right. The four next to the rear, when its wheel is two-thirds completed, wheels to the left on a movable pivot and joins in line with the rear four. When the other fours have advanced the distance necessary to uncover the advancing line, they successively wheel to the left and join with it. The guide is announced as the last four unites with the line. (Fig. 1, Pl. 29.)

MARCHING IN LINE, TO CHANGE DIRECTION BY A COUNTERMARCH.

182. (1) **By fours (or twos) countermarch to the right,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide left (right).**

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The left four wheels to the right 90 degrees on a fixed pivot; the other fours advance in line until they uncover the left four, when the next four wheels to the right, joining in line with the left four. The other fours successively execute as explained for the preceding fours. The guide is announced when the last four unites with the line. (Fig. 2, Pl. 29.)

MARCHING IN LINE, TO CHANGE DIRECTION COUNTERMARCHING BY FILES.

183. (1)**By files countermarch to the right (left),** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide left (right).**

At the command **march,** given as the right foot strikes the ground, the left file marches by the right flank. The files next on the right of the left file successively execute by the right flank as they uncover the advancing line. The guide is announced as the last file takes its place in the line.

MARCHING IN LINE, TO CHANGE FRONT AND HALT.

184. (1) **Change front on the first four (two),** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT,** (5) **FRONT.**

The company executes fours right, and the first four advances, halting at command. The other fours advance and execute column left on the ground traversed by the first four in its wheel to the right. The movement is completed as **on right into line.** All dress to the right as they arrive on the line. The last command is given as the last four completes its dressing. (Fig. 1, Pl. 59.)

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF TWOS, TO OPEN RANKS TO THE CENTER AND HALT.

185. (1) **Open ranks,** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **march,** given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot, (2) bring up the rear foot beside it, (3) execute the first motion of facing toward the center, (4) complete the face, (5) step backwards three steps beginning with the left foot and place the right foot beside the left. The motions of the halting and facing should be executed in regular cadence and from the command **halt** to the completion of the movement are 1, 2, 3, 4; 1, 2, 3, 4.

BEING IN LINE AT A HALT, TO OPEN RANKS.

186. (1) **Open ranks,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **FRONT.**

At the first command the first sergeant steps six half steps to the rear to mark the alignment, the captain places himself facing to the left, three paces in front and two paces to the right of the company and commands **march.** At this command the even numbered men step backward, halt a little in the rear of

the line established by the 1st sergeant and dress to the right on that line, maintaining the interval of a blank file between files. The odd numbered men dress to the right, maintaining the interval of a blank file between files. The captain verifies the alignment of both ranks, the rear rank first, takes post in front of the center of the front rank three paces from and facing it and commands **Front** and faces about. At the command **front** the sergeant resumes his post in the front rank and each man turns his head and eyes to the front.

TO CLOSE RANKS.

187. (1) **Close ranks,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **FRONT.**

The front rank stands fast, the rear rank moves forward resuming place in line and all dress to the right. The captain verifies the alignment from the right flank and gives the third command.

HAVING OPENED RANKS TO THE CENTER, TO CLOSE RANKS.

188. (1) **Close ranks,** (2) **MARCH.**

All step forward to facing distance, face in the the direction in which marching when ranks were opened, and advance, or may be faced to the rear by the command: (1) **Close ranks faced to the rear,** (2) **MARCH.**

BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS AT A HALT OR MARCHING TIME, TO OPEN RANKS AND HALT FACED TO THE FRONT.

189. (1) **Open ranks,** (2) **Sidestep,** (3) **MARCH.**

At the command **March,** the right files execute right step three steps, the left files execute left step three steps, halting without command.

HAVING OPENED RANKS FACED TO THE FRONT, FROM COLUMN OF TWOS TO CLOSE RANKS.

190. (1) **Close ranks,** (2) **Sidestep,** (3) **MARCH.**

All sidestep toward each other and close to column of twos; or,

(1) **Close ranks,** (2) **On the right (left) file, left (right) step,** (3) **MARCH.**

The right files stand fast, the left files right step and close to column of twos on the right files.

BEING IN OPEN RANKS FACED CENTER, TO MARCH TO THE REAR IN COLUMNS OF TWOS.

191. (1) **Column of twos,** (2) **Center counter,** (3) **MARCH.**

The right and left files of the first two countermarch and march to the rear of the column through

the open ranks. The other files successively countermarch and follow the first two.

BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS, TO OPEN ORDER ON THE MARCH.

192. (1) Open order, (2) MARCH.

At the command **March,** the men take the right and left oblique until the ranks are opened the usual distance, when all march to the front. They may be halted, faced to the center, and axes presented, or they may be brought back into column of twos by the command: (1) **Close order,** (2) **MARCH.** At the command **March,** the ranks oblique together.

In obliquing all should guide on the leading two.

Three steps to the oblique will be sufficient to open ranks the proper distance. (Fig. 2, Plate 59.)

BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS, TO OPEN RANKS AND HALT.

193. (1) Outward, open ranks, (2) MARCH.

The odd numbered twos wheel through three quarters of a circle to the right and the even numbered twos similarly to the left, halting as they arrive in position. As the rear foot is brought up in completion of the halt, all step off on the left foot, take three steps backward, halting without command. The twos in the left rank will be opposite the intervals between the twos in the right rank. (Fig. 1, Pl. 60.)

TO RESUME THE MARCH IN COLUMN OF TWOS.

194. (1) Form twos, (2) Forward, (3) MARCH.

All advance one pace to the front, the odd numbered twos wheel 90 degrees to the right and the even numbered twos similarly to the left. (Fig. 3, Pl. 55.)

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO OPEN RANKS BY TWOS AND HALT.

195. (1) Twos, outward, open ranks, (2) MARCH.

The right two of each four wheels three-quarters of a circle to the right and the left twos similarly to the left halting in line. (Fig. 2, Pl. 60.)

HAVING OPENED RANKS FROM FOURS BY TWOS OUTWARD WHEELING, TO REFORM FOURS.

196. (1) Form fours, (2) Forward, (3) MARCH.

All wheel together 90 degrees, joining in column of fours. (Fig. 3, Pl. 60.)

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TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS.

197. (1) **Form twos,** (2) **Forward,** (3) **MARCH.**

The right two of the first four steps one pace forward, wheels 90 degrees to the right and advances; the left two of the first four, when the right two begins its wheel to the right, steps one pace forward and wheels 90 degrees to the left, taking trace and distance on the first two. The succeeding twos follow alternately right and left, as explained for the twos of the first four. (Fig. 4, Pl. 26.)

OR TO MARCH TO THE REAR IN COLUMN OF TWOS.

198. (1) **Twos, center counter,** (2) **MARCH.**

The right two of the first four steps one pace forward, wheels 90 degrees to the left and advances through the open ranks; the left two of the first four, when the right two begins its wheel to the left, steps one pace forward, wheels 90 degrees to the right, taking trace and distance on the right two. The succeeding twos follow right and left alternately as explained for the twos of the first four. (Fig. 5, Pl. 26.)

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO OPEN RANKS BY FOURS.

199. (1) **Fours, outward, open ranks,** (2) **MARCH.**

The first and third fours wheel through three-fourths of a circle to the right, halting in line. The second and fourth fours wheel through three-fourths of a circle to the left, halting in line. The second four will be opposite the interval between the first and third; the third four will be opposite the interval between the second and fourth. (Fig. 1, Pl. 35.)

HAVING OPENED RANKS BY FOURS OUTSIDE WHEELING, TO REFORM FOURS AND ADVANCE.

200. (1) **Column of fours forward,** (2) **MARCH.**

The fours wheel together and move off in column of fours.

HAVING OPENED RANKS BY FOURS OUTWARD WHEELING, TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS AND ADVANCE.

201. (1) **Column of twos forward,** (2) **MARCH.**

The fours take one step forward. The first and third fours execute **twos right,** the second and fourth fours execute **twos left** and all move forward, taking the distance of twos. (Fig. 5, Pl. 35.)

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BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS AT A HALT OR MARCHING, TO OPEN RANKS.

202. (1) Twos right and left about, center face, open ranks, (2) MARCH.

The right twos of each four wheel to the right about and then, without interrupting the cadence to the left about, halt and left face; number two of each two left steps two steps and number one takes one full step to the front. The left twos of each four at the same time execute as defined for the right twos, substituting left for right and vice versa. Number one right steps two steps and number two steps one pace to the front. The motions composing the movement should be executed continuously and in cadence.

Reform fours as in Par. 196.

SOME DISPLAY WHEELS.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS.

203. (1)Fours outward, double wheel, (2) MARCH.

The first and third fours wheel to the right about, the second and fourth fours wheel to the left about, then all fours wheel through a complete circle, to the outside with number four as pivot of the first and third and number one as pivot of the second and fourth fours; then the first and third fours wheel to the right about and the second and fourth fours wheel to the left about, reforming the column of fours. (Fig. 1, Pl. 61.)

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS.

204. (1) Fours and twos, outward wheel, (2) MARCH.

The first and third fours wheel to the right about, the second and fourth fours wheel to the left about; then the right twos of each four wheel through a complete circle to the right and the left twos of each four wheel through a complete circle to the left; as the fours reform, the first and third four wheel to the right about, the second and fourth fours wheel to the left about, reforming column of fours and advancing. (Fig. 1, Pl. 36.)

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS.

205. (1) Twos right and left about, double column, of twos, (2) MARCH.

The right twos of each four wheel to the right about, the left twos to the left about and immediately the right twos wheel to the left about and the left twos to the right about, in each case the marching flank of the first wheel becoming the pivot

of the second; as the second wheel is completed, the forward march is taken up. (Fig. 2, Pl. 37.)

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS.

206. (1) **Twos, outward wheel,** (2) **MARCH.**

The right twos of each four wheel through a complete circle to the right, the left twos wheel through a complete circle to the left, joining in fours and taking up the forward movement at the completion of the wheel. (Fig. 3, Pl. 35.)

207. (1)**Fours** (or twos), **outward wheel,** (2) **MARCH.** (Fig. 4, Pl. 35.)

The first and third fours wheel through a complete circle to the right, the second and fourth fours wheel through a complete circle to the left, reforming column of fours and taking up the forward movement at the completion of the wheel.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF TWOS.

208. (1) **Outside wheel,** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **March,** the odd numbered twos go to the right, the even to the left, making a complete wheel and marching on in column. Ten counts. (Fig. 2, Plate 35.)

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF TWOS, TO TAKE DISTANCE BY TWOS TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT.

209. (1) **Open column,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Company,** (5) **HALT.**

The odd numbered twos execute twos right, the even numbered twos execute twos left; at the third command, the odd numbered twos execute twos right about, the even numbered twos execute twos left about. The fifth command is given when the points are reached where the company is to be placed. (Fig. 2, Pl. 61.)

If it is desired to reassemble in column of twos and advance, the command to halt is omitted.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO TAKE DISTANCE BY FOURS TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT

210. (1) **By fours, open column,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Company,** (5) **HALT.**

The first and third fours wheel 90 degrees to the right, the second and fourth fours wheel 90 degrees to the left; at the third command the first and third fours wheel to the right about, the second and fourth. fours wheel to the left about. The fifth command is given as the points are reached where the company is to be placed. If it is desired to reassemble in column of fours and advance the command to halt is omitted. (Fig. 1, Pl. 37.)

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MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FILES, TO FORM TWOS, FOURS, PLATOONS AND LINE BY A COUNTERMARCH.

211. (1) Alternate and center counter, (2) MARCH. (Fig. 3, Pl. 62 & Pl. 38, 39, 40.)

The leading file turns to the left, the next file turns to the right on the same ground, the succeeding files turn left and right alternately. At the corners of the hall, parade ground, or other indicated points, the files turn diagonally toward the center of the enclosure, crossing alternately in the center and advancing to the opposite corners of the enclosure, there turning toward each other and uniting in column of twos at the opposite end af the enclosure from which the movement was begun; proceed up center to starting point, there the leading two turns to the left, the next two to the right and repeating the movement as explained for files, uniting in fours and advancing to the beginning point where the leading four turns to the left, the next four to the right and repeating the movement as explained for twos, uniting in platoons and forming line by same movements.

The leading element should retard the step after making the turn previous to uniting so as to preserve the alignment.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS IN CENTER OF ENCLOSURE TO DIVIDE AND COUNTER-MARCH AND REFORM FOURS.

212. (1) Divide and corner counter, (2) MARCH.

At the middle of the enclosure the fours divide, the right column executing column half right, the left column executing column half left and advancing to the corners of the enclosure or indicated points, there turning toward each other so that when the columns meet the twos will be abreast of each other. The twos then successively turn around each other, returning as they came, and countermarch, crossing alternately in the center of the hall, the right two of the first four leading, proceeding to the sides of the hall, turn toward each other and unite in column of fours advancing in the opposite direction from which the movement was begun. (Fig. 1, Pl. 30.)

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS.

213. (1) Fours outward wheel, platoons left wheel, (2) MARCH.

The first and third four wheels through three-quarters of a circle to the right and the second and fourth fours similarly to the left. As the lines are formed facing each other, all take two short steps forward, bringing the team in line with the first and third fours faced in the opposite direction from the

second and fourth. As the line is formed, each platoon wheels to the left through a complete circle on its center as a pivot; each four then steps two short steps forward, the first and third fours wheeling to the right about and the second and fourth fours wheeling to the left about, then wheel into columns of fours. (Fig. 1-2, Pl. 62.)

BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS, TO FORM CIRCLÆ.

214. (1) **Form circle,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT.**

The twos divide, the right files turning to the right and the left files to the left, the right files circling to the left and the left files circling to the right. The fourth command is given as the leading files reach facing distance of each other, when all halt and face center. (Fig. 2, Pl. 55.)

215. If it is desired to continue the march, command:

(1) **Column of twos,** (2) **Forward,** (3) **MARCH.**

At the third command, given as the leading files reach facing distance, they close into column of twos and advance in the same direction as from which the circle was begun. The other files advance and close to column of twos on the same ground as the first.

BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS, TO FORM CIRCLE AND HALT FACED TO THE REAR.

216. (1) **Form circle, countermarch,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT.**

Form circle as in Par. 214 and continue the movement, the files passing each other to the right. The fourth command is given as the leading files reach facing distance, when all halt and face center. If it is desired to continue the march, execute as explained in Par. 215. (Fig. 2, Pl. 55.)

BEING IN CIRCLE AT A HALT, FACING CENTER, TO FORM TWOS AND ADVANCE.

217. (1) **Column of twos,** (2) **Forward,** (3) **MARCH.**

At the second command, the first two faces about, the files composing the other two face right and left respectively in the direction in which marching when the circle was halted. At the third command, take up the forward movement as in Par. 215.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FILES, TO FORM FIGURE "8."

218. (1) **Form figure "8,"** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **company,** (4) **HALT.** (Plate 33.)

Execute column left, then the leading file marches in the figure "8," the other files regulate the step and guide on the files opposite them in the movement so

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...ment, closing to column of twos on ... the first two.

...LINE, TO FORM WEDGE BY ECHELONS.

...center, form wedge, (2) **MARCH.**
...files of the company continue the ...p, the others marking time; when ...have advanced two paces, the next ... and left advance, followed in the ... the succeeding files. The captain ... the point of the wedge. (Fig. 1,

... WEDGE, TO FORM LINE AND ...NTINUE THE MARCH.

...duce wedge, (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Full ...H,** (5) **Guide, right.**
... on the point of the wedge take the ...ch pair of files arrives on the line ... half step. The fourth command is ... guide announced as the last pair of ... line. (Fig. 1, Pl. 42.)
... may be formed and halted by the same ...ting (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT.**

...N WEDGE, POINT TO THE FRONT, ...M WEDGE BASE TO THE FRONT ...D CONTINUE THE MARCH.

Reverse wedge, (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Full ...RCH.**
...files on the point of the wedge mark ...ur files advance at full step and place ...ccessively two paces in advance of the ... right and left, respectively. The last ... given when the last files arrive in place. ...places himself on the base of the wedge ... the right and left files.

...OLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM SOLID ...GE AND MARCH TO THE REAR.

...wedge, (2) **MARCH.**
...given as the right foot ... execute fours left in ... in position to execute ...one without command; ...nn of files, with the No. ...d; the No. 4 man of the ...int of the wedge, moves ...four or five steps. No. 3 ...ues to the left and along ...he right; Nos. 4 and 3 of ...the left, No. 3 covering N... 2 and 1 to the left; N...

as to attain uniform distance and distribution over the figure. The files pass each other alternately in the center. The captain observes when all have the proper distance and gives the fourth command, when all halt and face center in each loop of the "8."

BEING IN FIGURE "8," TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS.

219. (1) **Column of twos,** (2) **Reduce "8,"** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **MARCH,** (5) **Full step,** (6) **MARCH.**

At the second command, all face to the direction in which marching when halted. At the third command move forward, the leading file leading out of the "8" so as to continue the march in the direction in which begun; at the fourth command, form twos by the left flank (Par. 40) each two taking the half step as it takes its place in column. At the last command all take the full step. (Pl. 33.)

BEING IN COLUMN OF FILES, TO FORM SPIRAL.

220. (1) **Form spiral,** (2) **MARCH.**

Execute column right, advance two paces and turn to the left in a circle, continuing the march and reducing the size of the circle. Execute four turns of the circle going in and three and one-half coming out, which will bring the column out at the opposite side from which it entered. (Pl. 32.)

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF TWOS, TO FORM WEDGE.

221. (1) **Form wedge,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT.** (Pl. 56.)

The captain places himself where the point of the wedge is to rest and directs the march so that the company approaches him from the direction in which he wishes the wedge to form. The twos divide on the captain, the right files executing column half right, the left files executing column half left and advancing in the new direction twelve paces, then turning toward each other and marching past, taking the right. When the leading file of the right column has uncovered the rear file of the left column, both columns turn toward the captain and advance upon him, guiding center and regulating the step so as to preserve the proper distance. As the columns reach facing distance from the captain, the fourth command is given when all halt, face center and align themselves with the captain as the point of the wedge.

BEING IN WEDGE AT A HALT, TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS AND ADVANCE.

222. (1) **Column of twos,** (2) **Forward,** (3) **MARCH.**

At the second command all face toward the point of the wedge. At the third command all take up

the forward movement, closing to column of twos on the same ground as the first two.

MARCHING IN LINE, TO FORM WEDGE BY ECHELONS.

223. (1) On center, form wedge, (2) MARCH.

The two center files of the company continue the march at full step, the others marking time; when the center files have advanced two paces, the next files on the right and left advance, followed in the same manner by the succeeding files. The captain takes post forming the point of the wedge. (Fig. 1, Pl. 42.)

MARCHING IN WEDGE, TO FORM LINE AND CONTINUE THE MARCH.

224. (1) Reduce wedge, (2) MARCH, (3) Full step, (4) MARCH, (5) Guide, right.

The two files on the point of the wedge take the half step. As each pair of files arrives on the line they take the half step. The fourth command is given and the guide announced as the last pair of files closes on the line. (Fig. 1, Pl. 42.)

Or the line may be formed and halted by the same means, substituting **(3) Company, (4) HALT.**

MARCHING IN WEDGE, POINT TO THE FRONT, TO FORM WEDGE BASE TO THE FRONT AND CONTINUE THE MARCH.

225. (1) Reverse wedge, (2) MARCH, (3) Full step, (4) MARCH.

The two files on the point of the wedge mark time, the other files advance at full step and place themselves successively two paces in advance of the files on their right and left, respectively. The last command is given when the last files arrive in place. The captain places himself on the base of the wedge in line with the right and left files.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM SOLID WEDGE AND MARCH TO THE REAR.

226. (1) Fours left form wedge, (2) MARCH.

At the command **March,** given as the right foot strikes the ground, the fours execute fours left in four counts and the feet are in position to execute **By the left flank,** which is done without command; this throws the team in column of files, with the No. 4 men of each four in the lead; the No. 4 man of the fourth four forming the point of the wedge, moves forward, shortening the first four or five steps. No. 3 of the last set of fours obliques to the left and along side of No. 2, and No. 1 to the right; Nos. 4 and 3 of the third four oblique to the left, No. 3 covering No. 3 of the fourth four; Nos. 2 and 1 to the left; No. 2

covering No. 1 of the fourth four. No. 4 of the second four moves down between Nos. 3 and 2 of the third four, and Nos. 3, 2, and 1 oblique to their positions on the right, No. 2 covering No. 1 of the second four; Nos. 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the first four oblique to their positions on the left and along side of No. 1, who moves to the front along side of No. 3 of the second four and behind the No. 4 man of the second four.

This movement can be executed leaving the distance of fours or twos between the ranks, but the distance of fours will be found the most convenient. (Figs. 1 and 2, Plate 43.)

227. (1) Reform fours, (2) MARCH.

At the command **March,** the No. 4 of the fourth four obliques to his position, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 keeping up the cadence; No. 4 of the second four drops back of the third four, which closes in, and the remainder of the second four oblique to their places. The first four marks time until the second four uncovers, then obliques to place.

This leaves the left of the team in front, and by the command: (1) **Fours right (or left) about,** (2) **MARCH,** the team will be brought back to the original formation.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM HOLLOW SQUARE AND HALT.

228. (1) By fours, (2) Form hollow square, (3) MARCH. (Fig. 2, Pl. 42.)

The first four halts, the second four wheels 90 degrees to the right on a movable pivot and halts, the third four closes up, wheels 90 degrees to the left on a movable pivot and halts, the fourth four closes up, faces about and halts.

BEING IN HOLLOW SQUARE, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS.

229. (1) Column of fours, forward, (2) MARCH, (3) Full step, (4) MARCH. (Fig. 2, Pl. 42.)

The first four advances, taking the half step; the second four wheels to the left about and then to the right to position behind the first four; the third four wheels to the right about and then to the left to position behind the third four; the fourth four about faces and follows the third four. All take the half step till at proper distance. The last command is given when all have the proper distance.

TO FORM SQUARE WITH SIXTEEN MEN.

230. Marching in column of fours: **(1) Form square, (2) MARCH.**

At the command **March,** the first four halts. The second and third fours divide and wheel to the outside, halting so as to form the sides of the square.

The rear four closes up and about faces. (Fig. 1, Plate 44.)

BEING IN HOLLOW SQUARE AT A HALT, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS.

231. (1) **Column of fours, forward,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Full step,** (4) **MARCH.** (Fig. 3, Pl. 44.)

The first four advances taking the half step, the twos forming the right and left sides wheel to the left and right about respectively, then close to fours taking the half step, the fourth four about faces and follows. The fourth command is given when all have the proper distance in column of fours.

MARCHING IN COLUMNS OF FOURS, TO FORM HOLLOW SQUARE AND ADVANCE.

232. (1) **Form hollow square, first four column right,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Full step,** (4) **MARCH.** (Fig. 2, Pl. 34.)

The first four wheels through three-quarters of a circle to the right on a movable pivot, halts, faces to the right and marks time; the second four advances to the ground left by the first four and marks time; the third four closes up, wheels 90 degrees to the left on a movable pivot, halts, faces to the right and marks time; the fourth four closes up and marks time. When the last four is in position the fourth command is given and all take the full step.

HAVING FORMED HOLLOW SQUARE BY FIRST FOUR COLUMN RIGHT, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS AND ADVANCE.

233. (1) **Column of fours, forward,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Full step,** (4) **MARCH.** (Fig. 3, Pl. 34.)

The first four faces to the left and wheels 90 degrees to the right on a movable pivot, and advances, taking the half step; the second four wheels through a complete circle on movable pivot and follows the first four, taking the half step when in position; the third four faces to the left, wheels to the right about, then wheels 90 degrees to the left to position behind the second four and takes the half step; the fourth four about faces and follows the third four. The fourth command is given when all have the proper distance in column of fours.

BEING IN HOLLOW SQUARE AT A HALT, TO CHANGE SIDES TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT).

234. (1) **Change to the right,** (2) **MARCH.**

Each four wheels to the right on a movable pivot, wheeling through three-fourths of a circle, reforming the square, halt and about face. **Change to the left** similarly executed will place the team in the original position and formation. Or, by this movement,

commanding **To the rear, right wheel,** as the fours close in square and repeating the movement four times the team will be brought to the original formation. (Fig. 2, Pl. 44.)

BEING IN HOLLOW SQUARE AT A HALT, TO OPEN THE SQUARE.

235. (1) Open square, (2) MARCH, (3) MARCH, (4) MARCH. (Fig. 1-2, Pl. 45.)

Each four advances in the direction in which facing. At the third command each four wheels to the right about and advances in the new direction till the fourth command is given, when they wheel again to the right about and close in square, halting and facing without command. The fours may be brought to their original positions by repeating the movement.

Observe that correct distance, cadence and pace are essential to avoid interference of the fours when passing in the center. The third and fourth commands, being only to indicate the turning points, may be omitted by the captain designating the distances or points at which the turns are to be made and instructing the men to make the wheels without command.

BEING IN HOLLOW SQUARE AT A HALT, TO FORM CROSS AND REFORM HOLLOW SQUARE.

236. (1) Form cross, (2) MARCH, (3) MARCH, (4) To the rear, (5) MARCH, (6) MARCH.

Each four advances in the direction in which facing. At the second command, the fours divide, the right twos turning right and the left twos turning left and advancing to the corners of the hall or parade ground where they wheel toward each other, the right two of the first four and the left two of the second four forming fours and the others similarly, and advancing toward the center. Each four inclines slightly to the right so as to come abreast of and join with the four advancing from the opposite corner. As all join in the center in cross they wheel to the left on the center through a complete circle to the left. As the wheel is completed, the fifth command is given; each four executes to the rear and break from the cross returning as they came. The sixth command indicates the point at the corner, at which the fours divide and the twos return to their original fours.

The third, fourth, fifth and sixth commands may be omitted by the captain designating the points or distances at which the turns and divisions are to be made. The company may be halted as the cross is formed and the wheel omitted; the square being

reformed by facing the fours to the rear and returning as they came. (Pl. 68 & 69.)

BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS, TO FORM LATIN CROSS.

237. (1) Form Latin cross, (2) MARCH, (3) Full step, (4) MARCH. (Fig. 4, Pl. 59.)

The first and second twos execute right by file and take the half step, the third and fourth twos divide, the right file obliquing to the right and the left file obliqing to the left, align themselves on No. 2 of the second four, forming the arms of the cross and taking the half step as they arrive in place; the remaining twos execute right by file, taking the half step as they arrive in place. The fourth command is given when the last two are in place and all take the full step.

BEING IN LATIN CROSS, TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS AND ADVANCE.

238. (1) Column of twos, forward, (2) MARCH, (3) Full step, (4) MARCH.

The files in column form twos left oblique, the men of the third and fourth twos right and left by file to their places. The fourth command is given when all are in place, when all take the full step.

BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS, TO FORM DOUBLE CROSS AND ADVANCE.

239. (1) Form double cross, (2) MARCH, (3) Full step, (4) MARCH. (Fig. 3, Pl. 59.)

The first two executes right by file and takes the half step. The second two closes to facing distance, placing themselves so that No. 2 of the first two covers the interval between files, and the third two divide the right file, obliquing to the right and the left file to the left, aligning themselves on the second two and taking the half step as they arrive in place. The fourth and fifth twos execute right by file; the sixth and seventh twos execute as explained for the second and third, aligning themselves on each other and taking the half step as they arrive in place; the eighth two executes right by file and takes the half step. The fourth command is given when all are in place, when all take the full step.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM GREEK CROSS AND CONTINUE THE MARCH.

240. (1) Form cross, right by file, (2) MARCH, (3) Full step, (4) MARCH. (Fig. 3, Pl. 45.)

The first four executes right by file and takes the half step; the second four obliques to the right, and the third four inclines slightly to the left, aligning on each other the depth of one file in the rear of num-

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ber four of the first four and with a blank file between the fours, and take the half step; the fourth four executes right by file, covering in file on the first four. All take the full step at the fourth command. The captain takes post in the center of the cross.

MARCHING IN CROSS, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS AND ADVANCE.

241. (1) Column of fours, (2) Forward, (3) MARCH, (4) Full step, (5) MARCH.

The first and fourth fours form fours left oblique, the second and third fours oblique to their places in column of fours. At the fifth command all take the full step.

HAVING FORMED CROSS, RIGHT BY FILE, TO FORM SQUARE AND ADVANCE.

242. (1) To right, form square, (2) MARCH, (3) Full step, (4) MARCH. (Fig. 5, Pl. 59.)

The first and fourth fours execute column right, march by the left flank and take half step; the second four executes right by file, forming the right side of the square; the third four executes right by file, forming the left side of the square. All take the half step on arriving in place. The fourth command is given when all have arrived in place.

HAVING FORMED SQUARE FROM CROSS RIGHT BY FILE, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS.

243. (1) Column of fours, forward, (2) MARCH.

The first four advances, the second and third fours form fours left oblique, the fourth four marking time, the third four oblique to position in column of four and the fourth four follows at proper distance.

MARCHING IN LINE, TO FORM CROSS AND ADVANCE.

244. (1) Form cross, (2) MARCH, (3) Full step, (4) MARCH. (Fig. 1, Pl. 54.)

The second and third fours mark time, the first four breaks from the right and marches to the left till opposite the interval between the second and third fours, marches by the right flank and marks time, the fourth four executes about face and column left behind the line until opposite the interval between the second and third fours, marches by the left flank and marks time, covering in file on the first four. At the fourth command, all take the full step.

HAVING FORMED CROSS FROM LINE, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS.

245. (1) Column of fours, (2) Forward, (3) MARCH. (Fig. 2, Pl. 54.)

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At the third command, given as the left four strikes the ground, the third four marks time, the first and fourth fours march by the left flank and execute fours right, the second four wheels 90 degrees to the left on movable pivot and follows the first wheeling on the same ground. The third and fourth fours follow the second at proper distance.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM WHEELING CROSS.

246. (1) **Form cross, column left,** (2) **MARCH.** The first four wheels to the left on a movable pivot and continues the wheel; the other fours follow the wheel on the same ground. (Fig. 1, Pl. 63.)

WHEELING IN CROSS FORMATION, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS AND ADVANCE.

247. (1) **Column of fours,** (2) **Forward,** (3) low and wheel on the same ground.

As the first four faces the direction in which it is desired to advance, the third command is given, when the first four breaks out of the cross, the other fours follow the first.

SOME DISPLAY WHEELS IN CROSS FORMATION.

248. (1) **Outside wheel,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Continue the cross,** (4) **MARCH.** (Fig. 1, Pl. 47.)

Each four wheels to the right through a complete circle, marching flank of each arm of the cross becoming the pivot of the outside wheel. The fourth command is given as the fours reunite in cross.

249. (1) **Outside double wheel,** (2) **MARCH.**

Each four wheels to the right about, then through a complete circle to the left, then to the right about back into the cross. (Fig. 3, Pl. 63.)

250. (1) **Open cross,** (2) **MARCH.** (Fig. 1, Pl. 46.)

Each four wheels to the right about and marches in cross formation in a circle whose circumference is marked by the marching flank of the fours, guiding center and maintaining their distance from it.

251. (1) **Close in cross,** (2) **MARCH.**

Each four wheels to the right about joining in cross formation and wheeling in the original direction. (Fig. 2, Pl. 46.)

252. (1) **Reverse cross,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **MARCH.** (Fig. 3, Pl. 48.)

Each four wheels 90 degrees to the right and advances. At the third command all execute fours right about, returning to the center, and resume the cross formation wheeling to the right.

Reverse the movement to resume the cross wheeling left.

252a. Having formed twos from circle:

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(1) **Form cross,** (2) **MARCH.**

The rear two of each four moves to the center, forming fours and making the cross. (Fig. 2, Pl. 48.)

MARCHING IN CROSS WHEELING LEFT, TO FORM CIRCLE.

253. Form circle, (2) **MARCH.**

Each four executes right by file, the leading file of each four holding the circle. (Fig. 3, Pl. 47.)

BEING IN CIRCLE, TO FORM CROSS.

254. (1) **Form cross,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Full step,** (4) **MARCH.**

Each four forms fours left oblique. (Fig. 4, Pl. 47.)

BEING IN CIRCLE, TO FORM TWOS IN CIRCLE.

255. (1) **Form twos, left oblique,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Full step,** (4) **MARCH.** (Fig. 1, Pl. 48.)

BEING IN TWOS IN CIRCLE, TO COUNTER-MARCH IN CIRCLE.

256. (1) **Right files to the rear,** (2) **MARCH.**

The right files execute to the rear, the left files continuing the march. Reverse the movement by the command, **To the rear, MARCH,** when both files march to the rear, the right files circling to the left and the left files to the right. Bring them to the original countermarching position by command, **To the rear, MARCH,** and as the leading files are within about four feet of each other, command, **Right files, to the rear, MARCH,** which will reform the twos marching in circle to the left.

MARCHING IN TWOS IN CIRCLE, TO FORM CROSS.

257. (1) **Form fours, left oblique,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Full step,** (4) **MARCH.**

BEING IN CROSS WHEELING LEFT, TO FORM CIRCLE AND CROSS.

258. (1) **Right files from circle,** (2) **MARCH.**

The right files of each four shorten the step, equalize their distance between the arms of the cross in their front and rear, and follow in trace of the right files of each arm of the cross. (Fig. 2, Pl. 47.)

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HAVING FORMED CIRCLE AND CROSS, TO REFORM CROSS WHEELING LEFT.

259. (1) Form cross, (2) MARCH.

The files which have broken to the rear oblique to their places, gaining ground by lengthening the step without changing cadence.

BEING IN CROSS WHEELING LEFT, TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS WHEELING LEFT.

260. (1) Right by twos, (2) MARCH.

BEING IN CROSS WHEELING LEFT, TO COUNTERMARCH BY TWOS AND REFORM CROSS.

261. (1) Right twos to the rear, (2) MARCH, (3) Reverse, (4) MARCH, (5) Reverse, (6) MARCH, (7) Right twos to the rear, (8) MARCH. (Fig. 2, Pl. 63.)

The right twos execute **To the rear** and circle to the right, the left twos continuing the wheel to the left. As the twos come abreast of each other in their regular fours the fourth command is given when they wheel round each other pivoting on the center of the four, which brings the right twos on the inside circling left and the left twos on the outside circling right; as the twos of each four again come abreast of each other, sixth command is given, which brings the right twos on the outside circling right and the left twos on the inside circling left. When the twos of each four are two paces apart the last command is given, when the right twos execute to the rear and join their fours in cross wheeling left.

BEING IN CROSS WHEELING LEFT TO COUNTERMARCH BY FILES AND REFORM CROSS WHEELING RIGHT.

261a. (1) By files counter, (2) MARCH.

The right files of each four execute **To the rear** and circle to the right. As they come abreast of their fours the number two men break off and march to the rear joining the right files circling right, as the twos come abreast of each other, the number three men break off and march to the rear joining the right two and circling to the right, and as these three come abreast of their four the left file marches to the rear joining the others and completing the cross wheeling right. To reform the cross wheeling left, repeat the movement in the opposite direction.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM DOUBLE COLUMN OF FOURS.

262. (1) Double column of fours, outward wheel, (2) MARCH.

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The first and third fours wheel to the right about and then, without interrupting the cadence, to the left about. The second and fourth fours at the same time wheel to the left about and then without interrupting the cadence to the right about, all taking up the forward march at the completion of the second wheel. (Pl. 71.)

TO FORM LINE, TO THE LEFT (RIGHT).

263. (1) **Fours left,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT,** (5) **FRONT.**

At the fourth command the leading fours halt, the rear four close to their places in line and all dress to the right. The last command is given as the dressing is completed.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM LINE TO RIGHT OR LEFT.

264. (1) **Form line to the left** (or **right**), (2) **Fours right** (or **left**), (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Guide right** (or **left**).

At the command **March,** the fours make a three-quarter wheel to the right, joining line and moving forward in the new direction.

This is a good movement to use in turning corners in a street parade. (Plate 31.)

BEING IN LINE, TO COUNTERMARCH IN OBLIQUE.

265. (1) **Oblique,** (2) **Countermarch,** (3) **MARCH.** (Pl. 64.)

The first and third fours oblique to the right, the second and fourth fours mark time once and oblique to the left. When the first and fourth fours have obliqued four paces, the first four by twice half facing to the left marches to the left oblique and the fourth four similarly to the right. The second and third fours advance twelve paces at the oblique and by twice half facing oblique in the opposite direction from which they started.

The odd numbered fours will lead at the intersections of the countermarch. As the fours approach the new line, the leading fours mark time one step and all advance in line with the fours reversed. Advance four paces and repeat the movement to reform the line with the first four on the right, or form column of fours by left forward fours left.

MOVEMENTS BY PLATOONS.

266. In changes of formation by platoons the "turn" (Par. 139) or the wheel on the principles of Par. 145 will be used as specified.

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BEING IN LINE, TO FORM COLUMN OF PLATOONS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

267. (1) **Platoons right** (or **left**), (2) **MARCH**, (3) **FRONT.**

Executed by each platoon. (Par. 138.)

The captain verifies the alignment of each platoon and commands **Front.**

The column of platoons is put in march, halted, obliques and resumes the direct march by the same commands as the company in line.

BEING IN LINE, TO FORM COLUMN OF PLATOONS TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) AND ADVANCE.

268. (1) **Platoons,** (2) **Right** (or **Left**) **turn,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Full step,** (5) **MARCH,** (6) **Guide right** (or **left**).

Executed by each platoon. The fifth command is given when both platoons have completed the turn.

The guide of the second platoon preserves the trace, step and distance equal to the front of the platoon. **This rule is general.**

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO CHANGE DIRECTION.

269. (1) **Column right** (or **left**), (2) **First platoon right** (or **left**) **turn,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Full step,** (5) **MARCH,** (6) **Guide right** (or **left**).

The first platoon turns to the right (Par. 139). The second platoon marches squarely up to the turning point and changes direction without command by the same means as the first. The fifth command is given and the guide announced as the second platoon completes the turn.

Column half right or half left is similarly executed.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM COLUMN OF PLATOONS.

270. (1) **Platoons,** (2) **Rear forward, fours right** (or **left**), (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Guide right** (or **left**).

The rear four of each platoon advances straight to the front, shortening the first three or four steps. The leading four wheels to the right on a movable pivot and when the wheel is two-thirds completed wheels to the left on a movable pivot and joins the rear four. (Fig. 1, Pl. 65.)

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO TURN TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

271. (1) **Column right** (or **left**), (2) **First Platoon left wheel,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Second platoon left wheel,** (5) **MARCH,** (6) **Guide right.**

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At the command **March**, the first platoon executes **a left wheel, then steps off** to the front; the second platoon marches up to the turning ground of the first platoon and wheels to the left at the command **Second platoon left wheel,** then steps off to the front as explained for the first platoon, the captain announcing the guide. (Fig. 2, Plate 49.)

OR, TO USE THE "TURN."

272. (1) Column left, (2) First platoon right (or left) turn, (3) MARCH, (4) Second platoon right (or left) turn, (5) MARCH, (6) Forward, (7) MARCH.

At the command **March,** the first platoon executes a right turn; the second platoon marches up to the turning ground of the first platoon, and at the command **Platoons right turn** executes the turn as explained in the school of the company. (Par. 139.) When the last man is on the line, the command **Forward"** should be given, when the platoons take the full step. (Fig. 3, Plate 49.)

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS.

273. (1) Column left, first platoon countermarch to the left, (2) MARCH.

The first platoon executes countermarch to the left, as explained in school of the company. (Par. 182.) The second platoon advances to the wheeling ground and executes the same. (Fig. 4, Pl. 49.)

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO FORM LINE TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT AND HALT.

274. (1) Platoons left (or right), (2) MARCH, (3) FRONT.

At the command **March,** each platoon executes **Platoons left,** as explained in the school of the company (Par. 138). The rear platoon should be careful in dressing so as to leave room for the guide to step to his place in the line. The guide steps back into place at the command **Front.** (Fig. 1, Pl. 49.)

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO FORM ST. ANDREW'S CROSS.

275. (1) By echelon, (2) Form cross, (3) MARCH, (4) Full step, (5) MARCH. (Fig. 1-2, Pl. 52.)

The two center files of the first platoon and the right and left files of the second platoon mark time. The other files advance, marking time at two paces distance successively from center to flanks of the first platoon and from flanks to center of the second platoon. The fourth command is given as the last man gets his distance, when all advance preserving the proper trace and distance in cross formation.

MARCHING IN CROSS, TO REFORM COLUMN OF PLATOONS.

276. (1) **Reduce cross,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Full step,** (4) **MARCH,** (5) **Guide Right.**

The leading files of each platoon mark time, the other files close to their places in line. The fourth command is given as the last files arrive on the line.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS (OR TWOS), TO MARCH IN LINE OF PLATOONS IN COLUMNS OF FOURS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

277. (1) **Platoons,** (2) **Column right (left),** (3) **MARCH.**

Each platoon changes direction to the right.

MARCHING IN LINE OF PLATOONS IN COLUMNS OF FOURS (OR TWOS), TO MARCH IN COLUMN OF FOURS (OR TWOS) TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

278. (1) **Platoons, column right,** (2) **MARCH.**

Each platoon executes column right.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS (OR TWOS), TO FORM COLUMN OF PLATOONS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

279. (1) **Column of platoons,** (2) **First platoon, fours (twos) left** (or **right**), (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Guide right** (or **left**).

The first platoon executes fours left; the second platoon advances and executes fours left on the same ground as the first platoon.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS (OR TWOS) TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

280. (1) **Column of fours (twos),** (2) **First platoon, fours (twos) right** (or **left**), (3) **MARCH.**

The first platoon executes fours right. The second platoon advances and executes fours right on the same ground as the first platoon.

BEING IN LINE, TO ADVANCE IN LINE OF PLA- (OR TWOS).

281. (1) **Platoons,** (2) **Right** (or **left**) **forward, fours (twos) right** (or **left**), (3) **MARCH.**

Each platoon executes the movement as explained for the company. (Par. 150.)

TO FORM AGAIN IN LINE.

282. (1) **Platoons,** (2) **Right four into line.** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Company,** (5) **HALT.**

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Each platoon forms front into line (Par. 160). The command **Halt** is given when the leading fours have advanced platoon distance.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS (TWOS), TO FORM FRONT INTO LINE OF PLATOONS IN COLUMNS OF FOURS.

284. (1) **Left front into line of platoons in columns of fours (twos),** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT.**

The first platoon marches platoon distance to the front and halts at the fourth command. At the command **March,** the second platoon executes column half left and having gained its interval, column half right and halts abreast of the first platoon without command.

BEING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, MARCH TO THE FRONT IN COLUMN OF FOURS (TWOS).

285. (1) **Platoons,** (2) **Right (left) forward, fours (twos) right (left),** (3) **MARCH.**

Each platoon executes as explained for the company. (Par. 150.)

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS (TWOS), TO FORM COLUMN OF PLATOONS.

286. (1) **Platoons,** (2) **Left (or right) front into line,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Company,** (5) **HALT.**

Each platoon executes left front into line. The command **Halt** is given when the leading fours have advanced platoon distance.

287. In changing direction in column of subdivisions the captain, on the completion of the movement by his company, announces the guide on the side on which it was previous to the turn.

TO PUT THE COLUMN OF PLATOONS IN MARCH AND CHANGE DIRECTION AT THE SAME TIME.

288. (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide right** (or **left**), (3) **Column right** (or **left**), (4) **MARCH,** and then as in Par. 139.

BEING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO FACE TO THE REAR AND MARCH TO THE REAR.

289. (1) **Fours (twos) right (or left),** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide right (or left).**

BEING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO FORM LINE TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT).

290. (1) **Platoons right,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **FRONT.**

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Executed by each platoon. (Par. 138.)

The captain verifies the alignment and commands **Front.**

TO CONTINUE THE MARCH.

291. (1) **Platoons,** (2) **Right turn,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Full step,** (5) **MARCH,** (6) **Guide right.**

Executed by each platoon (Par. 139). The fifth command is given and the guide announced as both platoons complete the turn.

ON RIGHT (OR LEFT) INTO LINE.

292. (1) **On right** (or left) **into line,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Company,** (4) **HALT,** (5) **FRONT.**

The first platoon executes right turn, advances platoon distance and is halted by the third command dressing to the right. The second platoon marches straight to the front and executes right turn when opposite the right of its place in line, halts without command a little in rear of its place in line and dresses to the right on that line. The captain verifies the alignment and commands **Front.**

BEING IN LINE, TO FORM COLUMN OF PLATOONS TO THE FRONT.

293. (1) **Right** (or **left**) **by platoons,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide right** (or **left**).

The right platoon moves forward. The left platoon obliques to the right, taking the forward movement when the right file arrives in the trace of the right file of the leading platoon. (Fig. 2, Pl. 65.)

BEING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO FORM LINE TO THE FRONT.

294. (1) **Form company,** (2) **Left oblique,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Company,** (5) **HALT,** (6) **FRONT.** (Fig. 3, Pl. 65.)

The first platoon advances platoon distance, halting at the fifth command and dressing to the right. The second platoon obliques to the left until opposite its place in line, resumes the forward march to its place in line, halts without command and dresses to the right. The captain verifies the alignment from the right flank and commands **Front.**

In marching in quick time and the command be double time, the captain commands guide right (or left) immediately after the command march. The leading platoon advances in quick time and the second platoon in double time and when abreast of the leading platoon in quick time. If marching in double time the first platoon at the command **March** advances in quick time.

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BEING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO MARCH BY THE FLANK IN LINE OF PLATOONS IN COLUMNS OF FOURS (TWOS).

295. (1) **Fours (twos) right (or left),** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Full step,** (4) **MARCH,** (5) **Guide (right or left).**

TO MARCH AGAIN IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS.

296. (1) **Fours (twos) left (or right,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide right (or left).**

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO COUNTERMARCH.

297. (1) **Fours outside wheel,** (2) **Countermarch to the front,** (3) **MARCH.** (Fig. 3, Pl. 52.)

The fours of the leading platoon divide and wheel to the outside through a complete circle on movable pivots. The second platoon advances ,passing through the opening made by the first platoon, advance platoon distance and execute as prescribed for the first platoon. The first platoon reforms in the rear of the second and advances as prescribed for the second. The movement is continued as above, the platoons alternately opening, wheeling, reforming and advancing till marched forward by the command: (1) **Column of platoons,** (2) **Forward,** (3) **MARCH.**

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO OPEN COLUMN.

298. (1) **Open. column,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **MARCH. (Pl. 57.)**

The platoons divide and the fours wheel 90 degrees outward, advance till the third command is given or a designated point or distance reached, when they wheel to the right about returning and wheeling again into column of platoons. Or may be halted at open ranks at any desired distance apart.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO OPEN RANKS.

299. (1) **Open ranks,** (2) **MARCH.**

The fours composing each platoon wheel inward facing each other, halt and step off to the rear on the left foot, taking four steps backward and halting without command. (Fig. 1, Pl. 66.)

BEING IN LINE.

300. (1) **Platoons,** (2) **Inward wheel and form line,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Company,** (5) **HALT,** (6) **FRONT.** (Fig. 2, Pl. 36.)

The platoons wheel together pivoting on the right file of the second platoon and the left file of the

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first. As the platoons arrive at facing distance facing each other, the right platoon faces to the right, the left platoon to the left, and each column of files so formed executes column right and left respectively. The third command is given as the rear files of each column arrive on the line, when all halt, face front and dress to the right. The last command is given when the alignment is completed.

SOME DISPLAY PLATOON WHEELS.

MARCHING IN LINE.

301. (1) **First platoon,** (2) **To the rear,** (3) **MARCH.** (Fig. 1-2, Pl. 50 &51.)

The first platoon executes to the rear. As they reach any desired distance apart, command (1) **To the rear,** (2) **MARCH,** when both platoons execute to the rear and approach each other. As they come abreast of each other marching in opposite directions, command (1) **Left wheel** (2) **MARCH,** wheeling them through a complete circle to the left, guiding center. As the wheel is completed, command **Platoons right wheel, MARCH,** when each platoon wheels to the right sending them away from each other, each platoon wheeling through a complete circle with its right file as pivot. As they approach each other completing this wheel, command **Forward, MARCH,** when both platoons advance till turned back by the command: (1) **To the rear,** (2) **MARCH.** Each platoon executes **To the rear.** As they approach each other, command: (1) **First platoon,** (2) **To the rear,** (3) **MARCH,** giving the command **March** when the platoons are two paces apart, which will join the platoons in line marching in the original direction.

BEING IN LINE.

302. (1) **Platoons inward wheel,** (2) **MARCH.**

The platoons wheel together pivoting on the left file of the first platoon and the right file of the second. As they join facing each other, they face right and left into column of twos with the pivots leading, advance any desired distance and deploy into line by the right files of the column of twos executing column right and the left files executing column left, halting and facing in the direction in which marching in column of twos, at the command **Halt.** Then the four on the right of the line advances four steps and wheels 90 degrees to the right, the four on the left advances four steps and wheels 90 degrees to the left, the right center four wheels 90 degrees to the right and advances four paces, the left center four wheels 90 degrees to the left and advances four paces. All start simultaneously from the line and

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will be in platoons as this portion of the movement concludes. Then command **Fours right and left about,** when the fours in the left platoon will execute fours left about and the fours in the right platoon will execute fours right about. Then at the command **Platoons,** center wheel into line the platoons wheel together into line on the same ground and facing in the same direction from which the movement started. (Pl. 67.)

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS.

303. (1) **Form platoons, outside wheel,** (2) **Column to the rear,** (3) **MARCH.** (Fig. 4-5, Pl. 34.)

The first four wheels to the right about and the second four to the left about on movable pivots. The third four moves to the front, joining the first four; the fourth four moves to the front, joining the second four. All wheel through a complete circle pivoting on the center of the platoon. The first four advances, the third four continues the wheel till in trace of the first four and follows it, the second four wheels 90 degrees to the left, advances four paces and wheels into column behind the first four; the fourth four follows the second and wheels into column behind the third four.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM THE LETTERS W. O. W. IN SUCCESSION.

304. (1) **Form letter W., column left,** (2) **MARCH.**

The captain takes post in the center of the enclosure. As the fours change direction they take position as shown in fig. 2, pl. 66. As the company approaches the captain he commands **By the left flank** and **MARCH** as the middle angle of the "W" comes opposite him, when all march by the left flank with the captain forming the point of the middle angle.

To reduce the "W" the captain commands **By the left flank, MARCH, Column left, MARCH,** which brings the company with the left four in front on the same ground from which the movement was begun.

305. The captain commands: (1) **Form letter "C,"** (2) **Column left,** (3) **MARCH.** (Fig. 3, Pl. 66.)

The fourth four changes direction, advances four paces, wheels 90 degrees to the left, marches by the left flank and takes the half step circling to the right. The third four changes direction on the same ground as the fourth four, advances till the fourth four is uncovered and marches by the left flank following in trace of the fourth four. The second four changes direction on the same ground as the third four and wheels to the right 90 degrees, marches by the left flank and follows in trace of the third four. The first four closes up and marches by the right flank,

pleting the "O." All circle to the left until the th four comes facing the judges stand, when the ain commands: (1) **Column of fours,** (2) **Ford, (3) MARCH.** The fourth four marches by the it flank, aligning their four and taking the half), the third four continues the circle till in trace the fourth four and marches by the right flank l takes trace and distance on the fourth four, the ond four continues the circle until in trace of the rd four and marches by the right flank, taking ce and distance on the third four; the fourth four, ien it arrives with its left file in trace of the left es of the column, marches by the left flank and fol- ws the third four. As the last four arrives in sition, the captain commands: (1) **Full step,** (2) **ARCH,** when all take the full step advancing to- ard the judge's stand. Then change direction vice to the left brings the company with the left our in front on the same ground as from which the ovement was begun.

306. The final letter "W" is formed by the same ommands and on the same ground as the first and ts completion will leave the company in regular rder.

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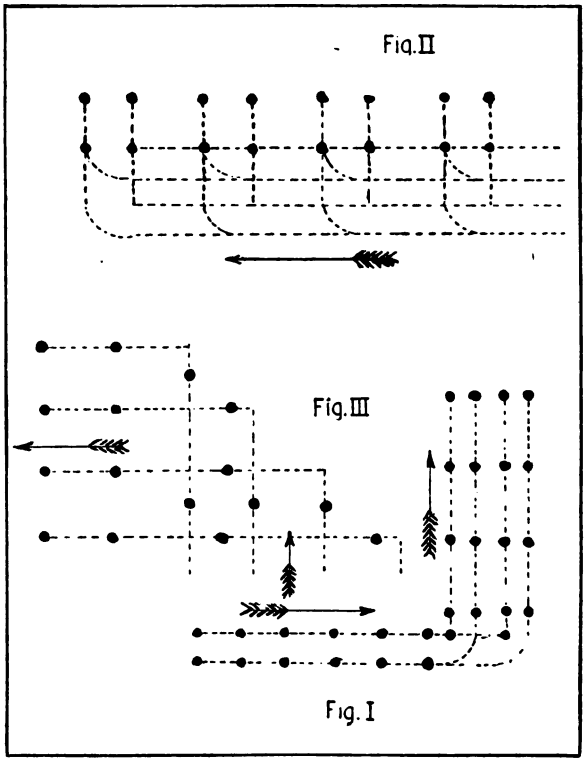


Plate 25.

Fig. 1. See Par. 170.
Fig. 2. See Par. 171.
Fig. 3. See Par. 179.

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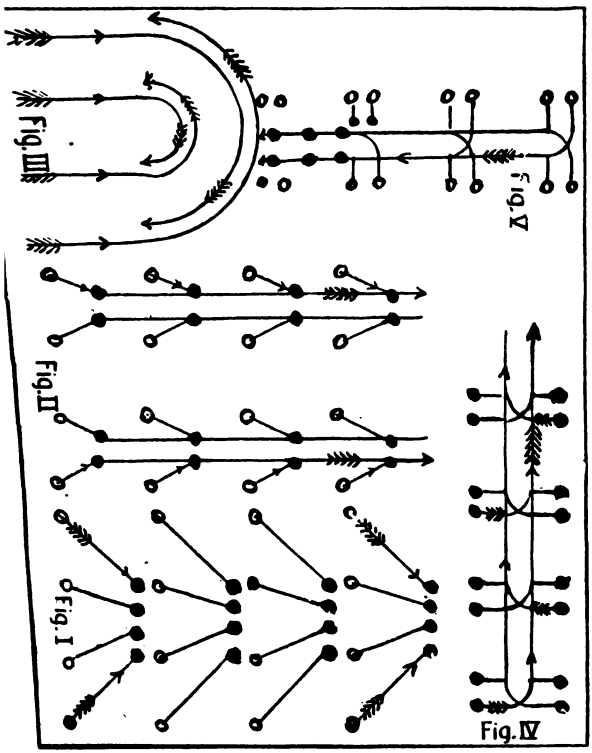


Plate 26.

Fig. 1. See Par. 174.
Fig. 2. See Par. 175.
Fig. 3. See Par. 177.
Fig. 4. See Par. 197.
Fig. 5. See Par. 198.

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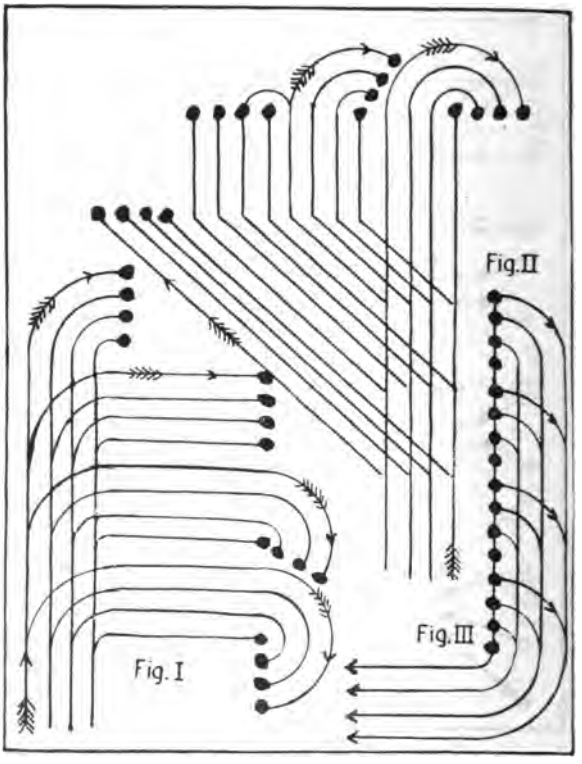


Plate 27.

Fig. 1. See Par. 159.
Fig. 2. See Par. 159a.
Fig. 3. See Par. 149a.

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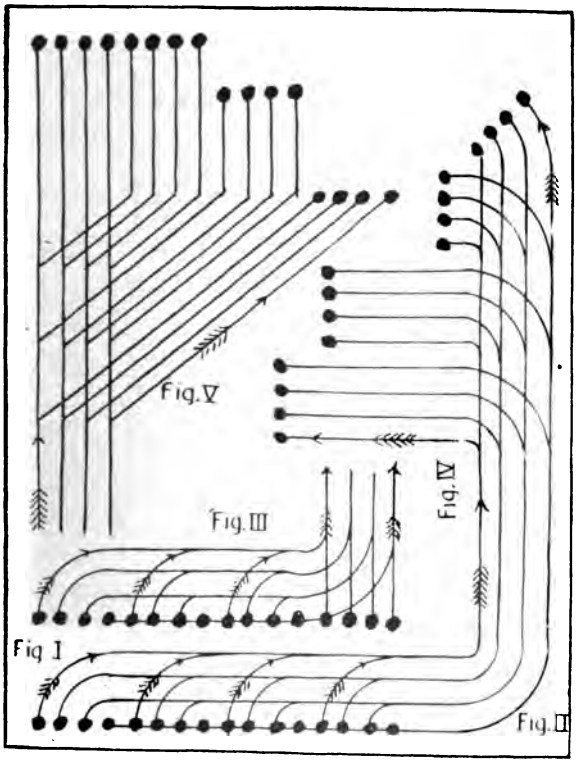


Plate 28.

Fig. 1. See Par. 145.
Fig. 2. See Par. 148.
Fig. 3. See Par. 150.
Fig. 4. See Par. 157.
Fig. 5. See Par. 160.

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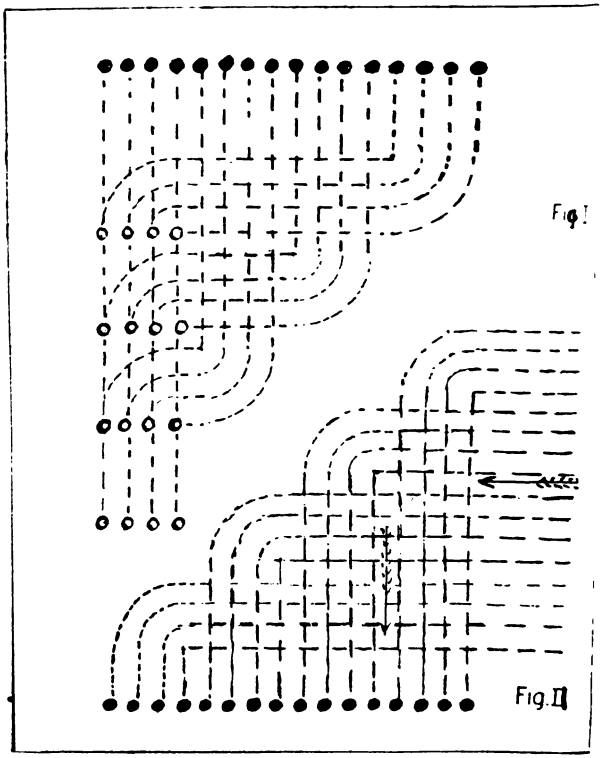


Plate 29.

Fig. 1. See Par. 181.
Fig. 2. See Par. 182.

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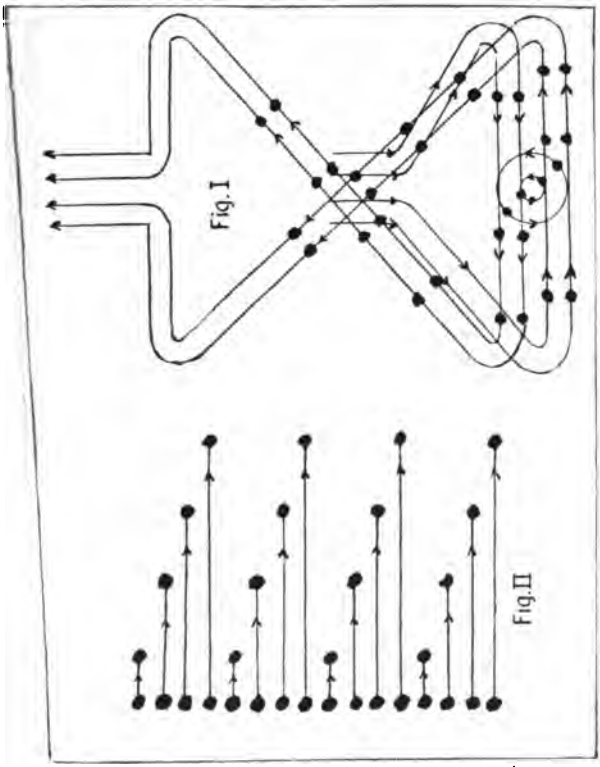


Plate 30.

Fig. 1. See Par. 212.
Fig. 2. See Par. 126.

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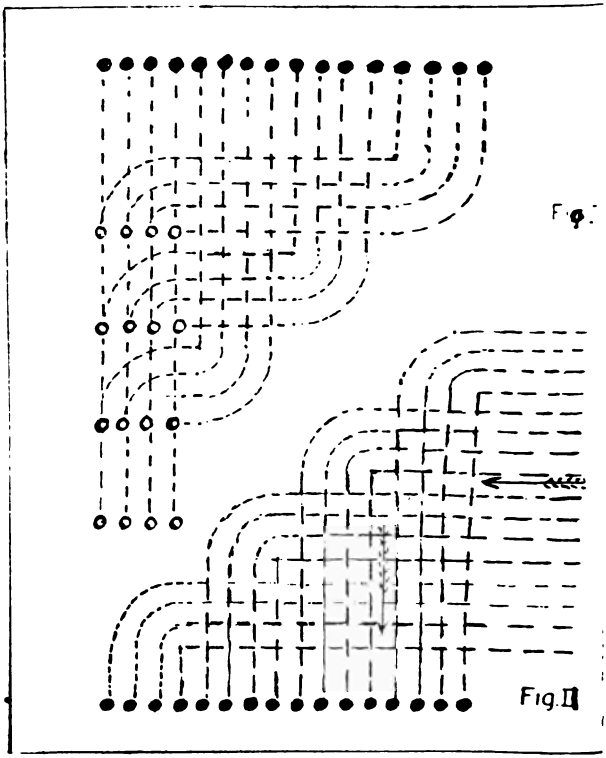


Plate 29.

Fig. 1. See Par. 181.
Fig. 2. See Par. 182.

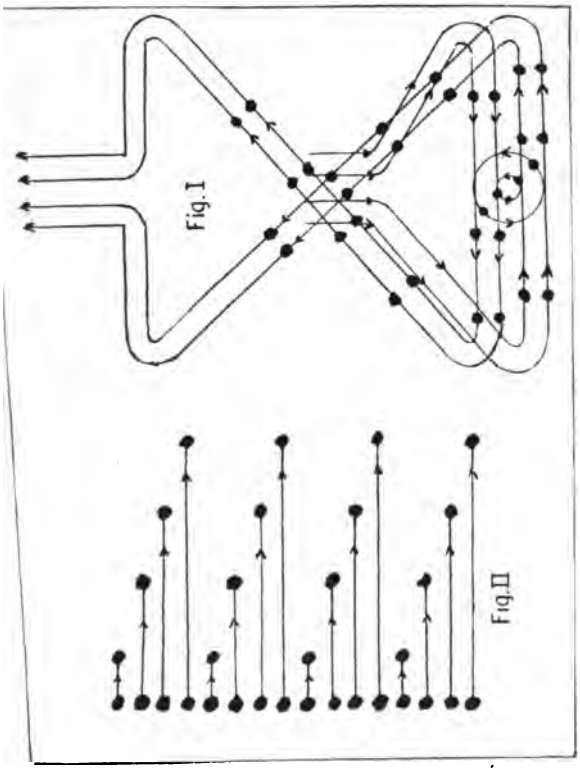


Plate 30.

Fig. 1. See Par. 212.
Fig. 2. See Par. 126.

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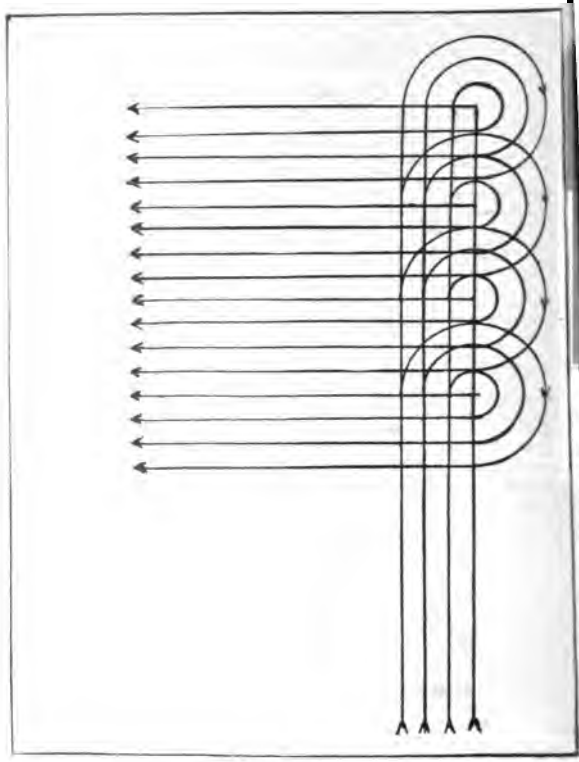


Plate 31.

See Par. 264.



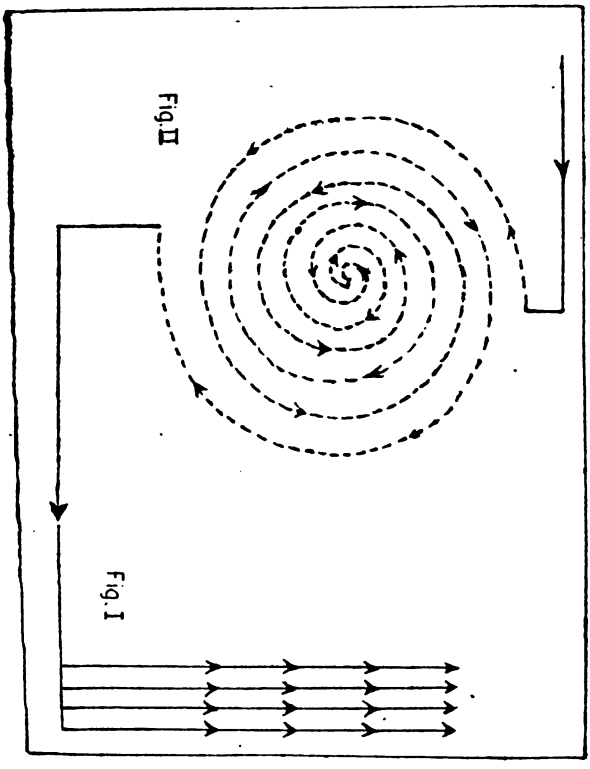


Plate 32.

See Par. 220.

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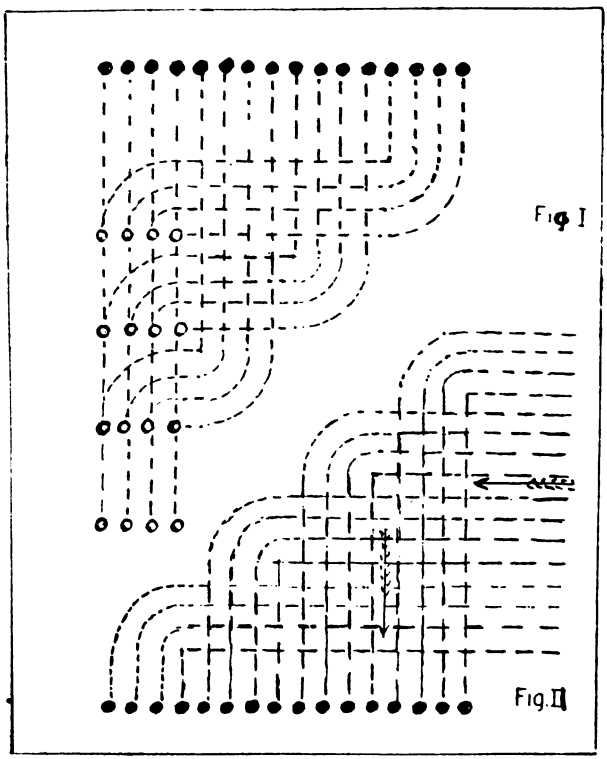


Plate 29.

Fig. 1. See Par. 181.
Fig. 2. See Par. 182.

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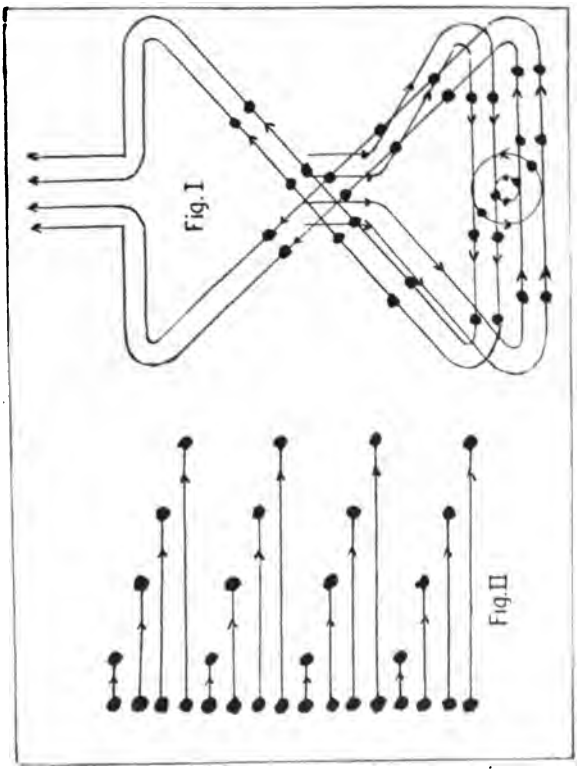


Plate 30.

Fig. 1. See Par. 212.
Fig. 2. See Par. 126.

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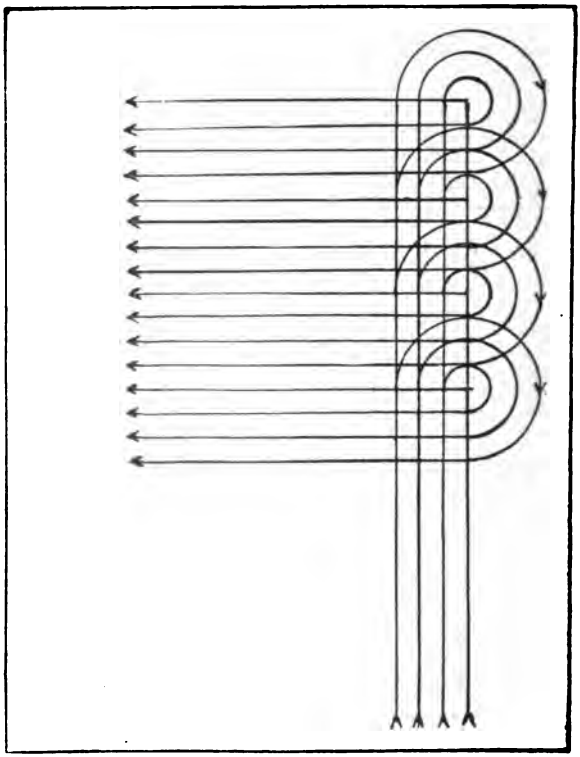


Plate 31.

See Par. 264.

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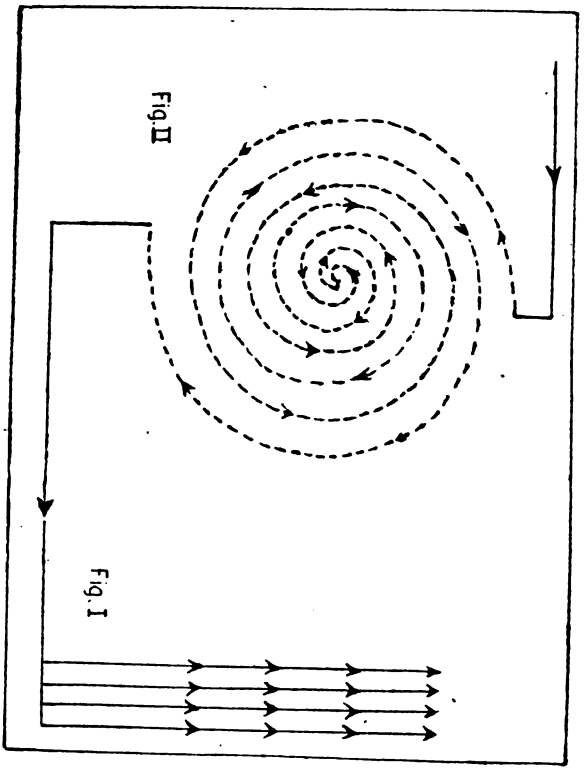


Plate 32.

See Par. 220.

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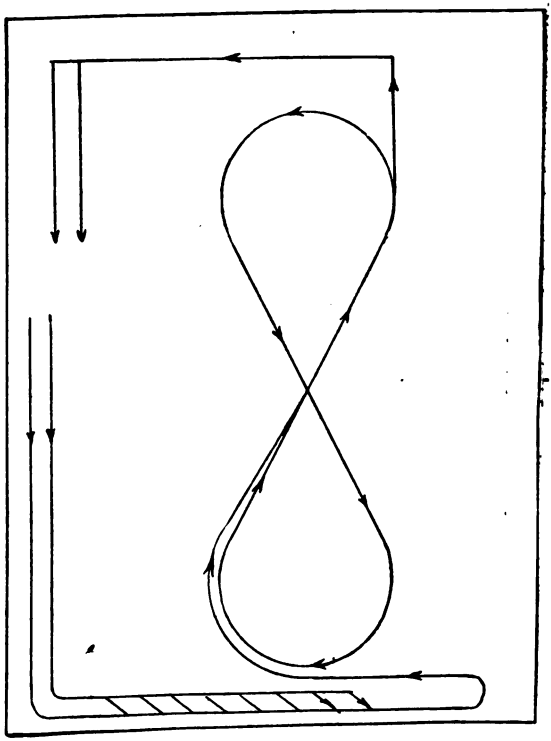


Plate 33.

See Par. 218-219.

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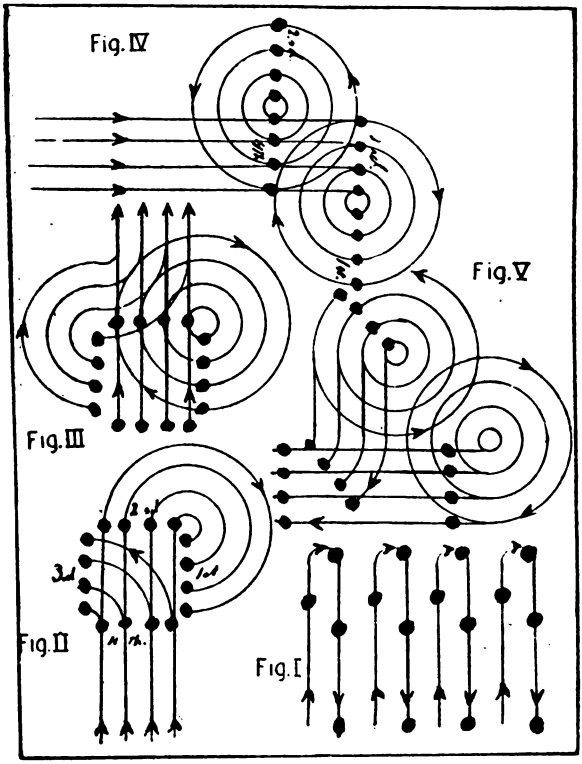


Plate 34.

Fig. 1. See Par. 178.
Fig. 2. See Par. 232.
Fig. 3. See Par. 233.
Fig. 4. See Par. 303.
Fig. 5. See Par. 303.

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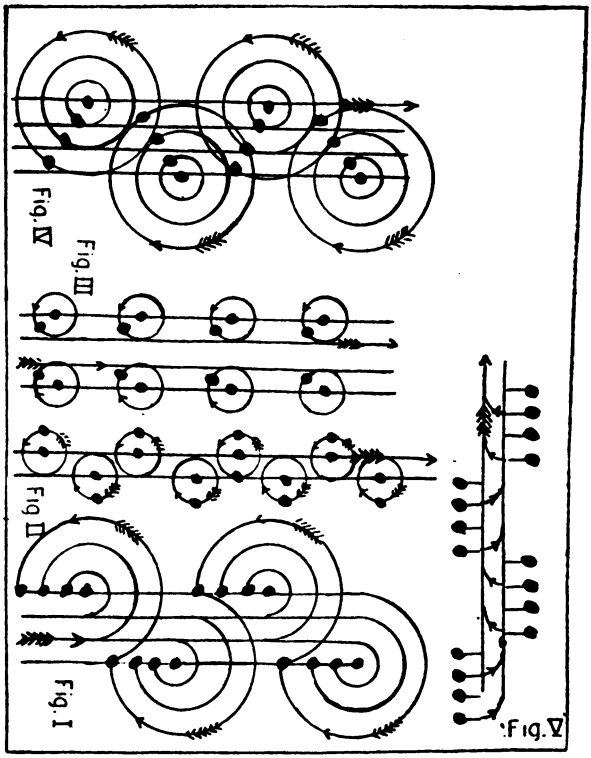


Plate 35.

Fig. 1. See Par. 199.
Fig. 2. See Par. 208.
Fig. 3. See Par. 206.
Fig. 4. See Par. 207.
Fig. 5. See Par. 201.

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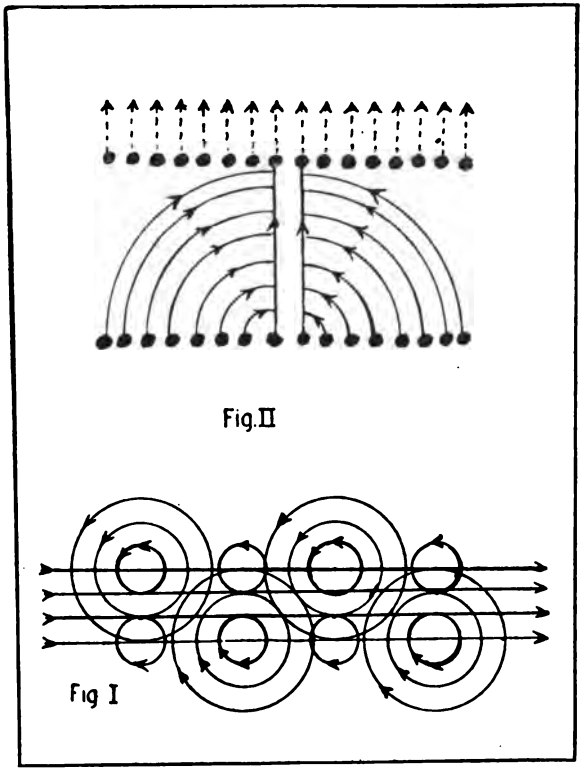


Plate 36.

Fig. 1. See Par. 204.
Fig. 2. See Par. 300.

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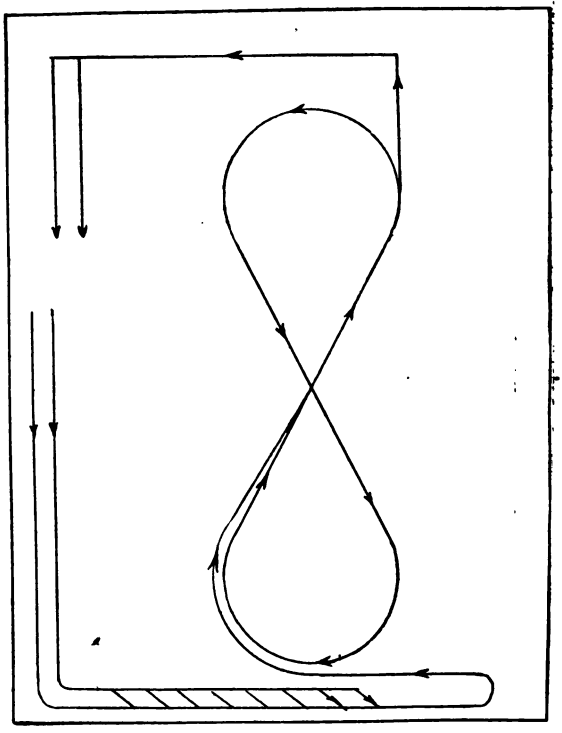


Plate 33.

See Par. 218-219.

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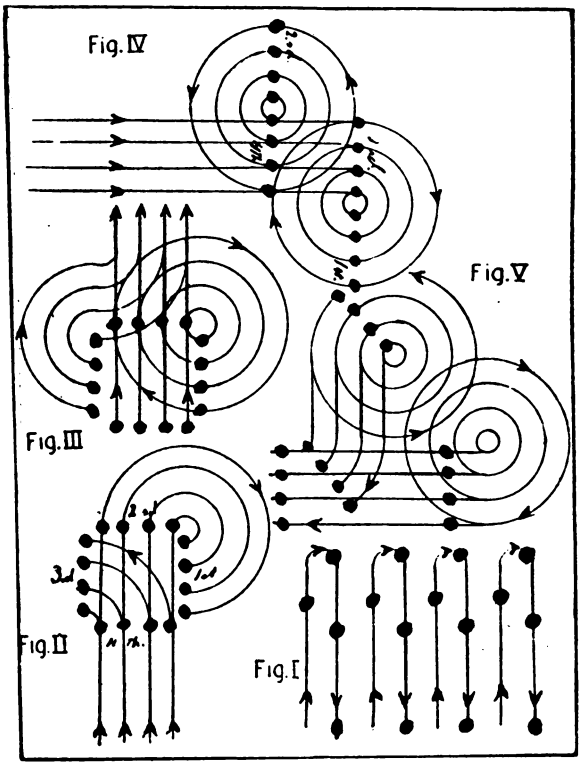


Plate 34.

Fig. 1. See Par. 178.
Fig. 2. See Par. 232.
Fig. 3. See Par. 233.
Fig. 4. See Par. 303.
Fig. 5. See Par. 303.

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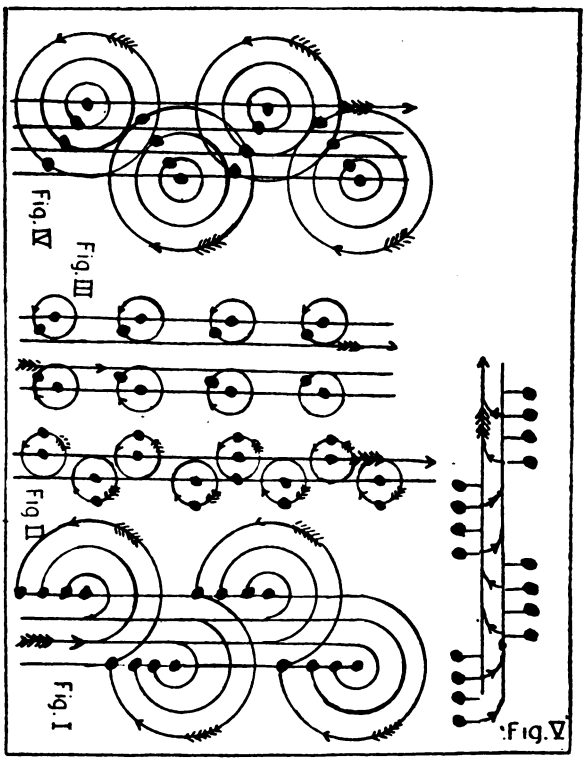


Plate 35.

Fig. 1. See Par. 199.
Fig. 2. See Par. 208.
Fig. 3. See Par. 206.
Fig. 4. See Par. 207.
Fig. 5. See Par. 201.

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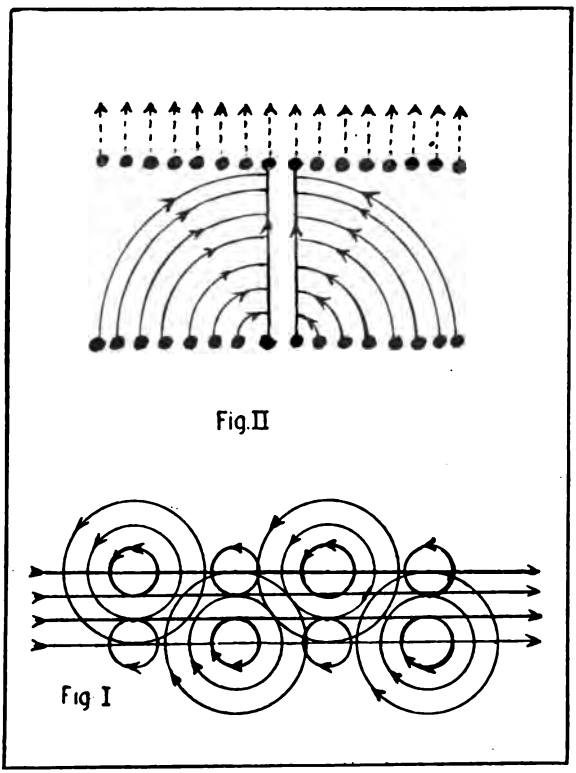


Plate 36.

Fig. 1. See Par. 204.
Fig. 2. See Par. 300.

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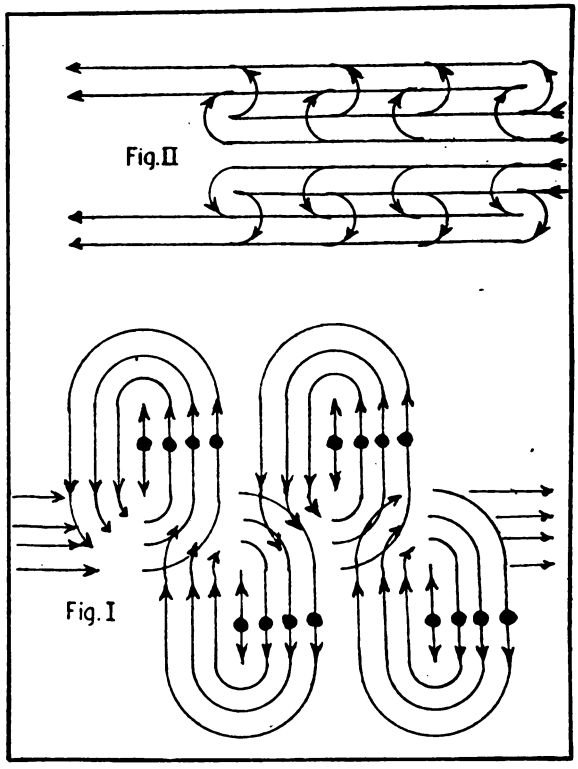


Plate 37.

Fig. 1. See Par. 210.
Fig. 2. See Par. 205.

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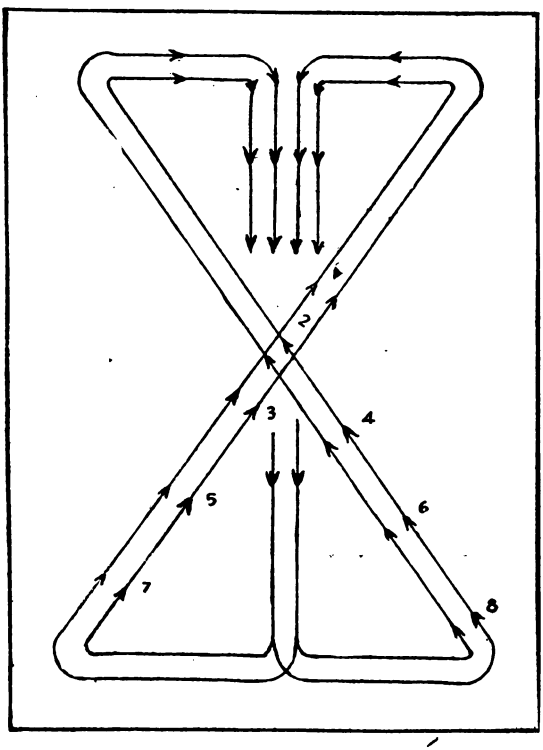


Plate 38.

See Par. 211.

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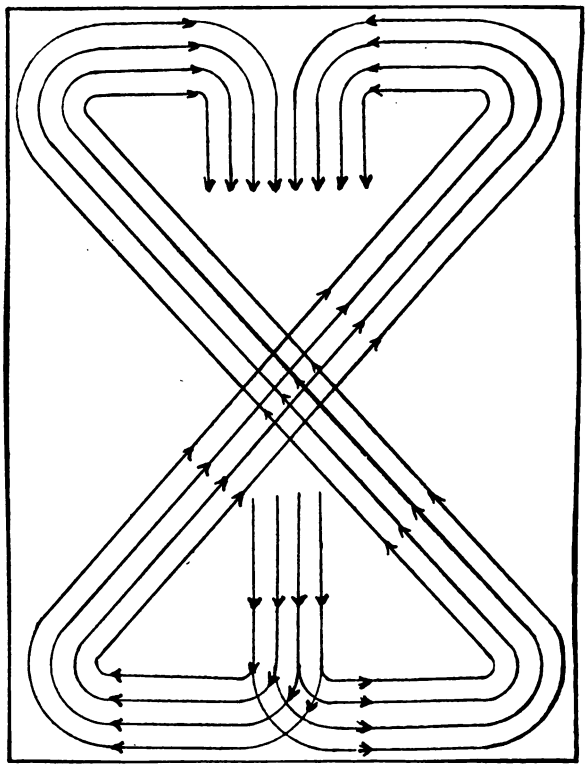


Plate 39.

See Par. 211.

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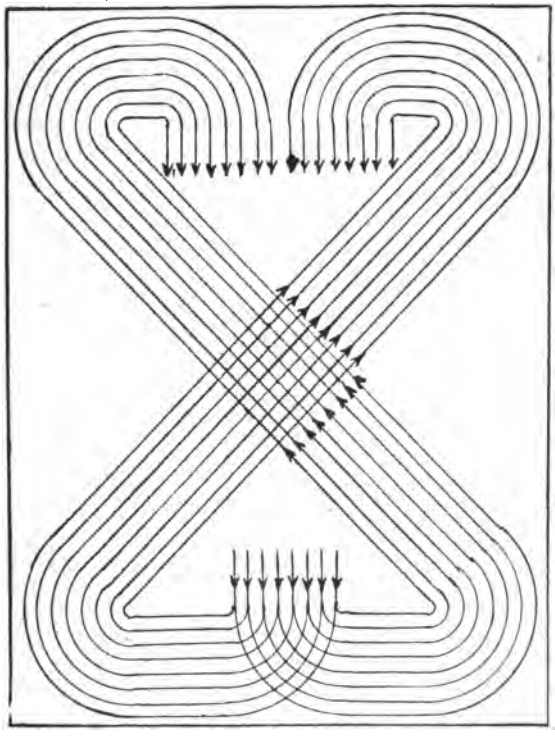


Plate 40.

See Par. 211.

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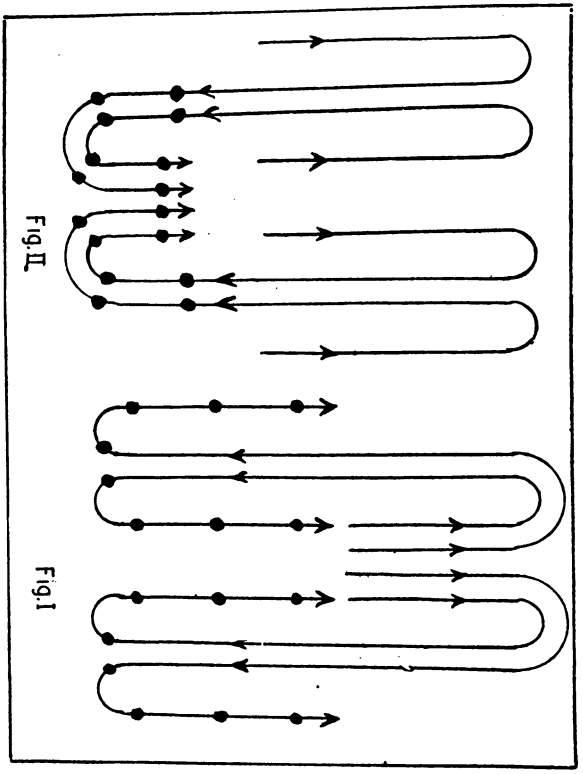


Plate 41.

Fig. 1. See Par. 180.
Fig. 2 See Par. 180.

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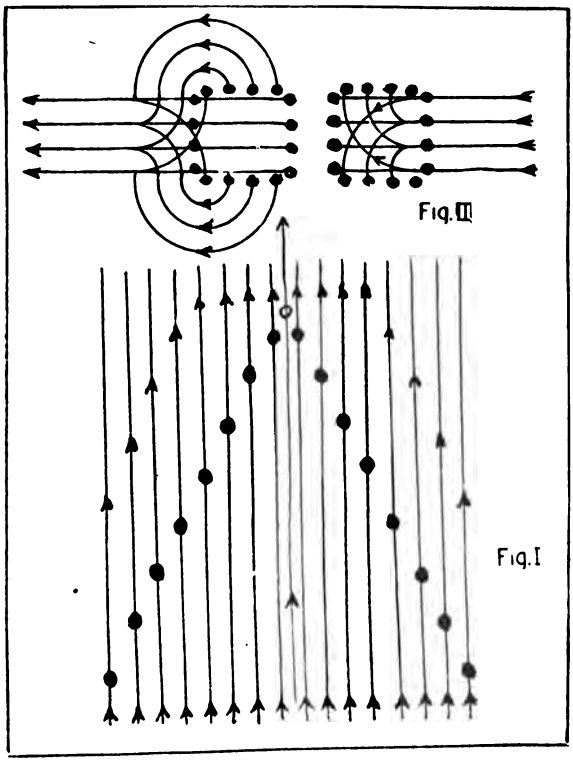


Plate 42.

Fig. 1. See Par. 223-224.
Fig. 2. See Par. 228-229.

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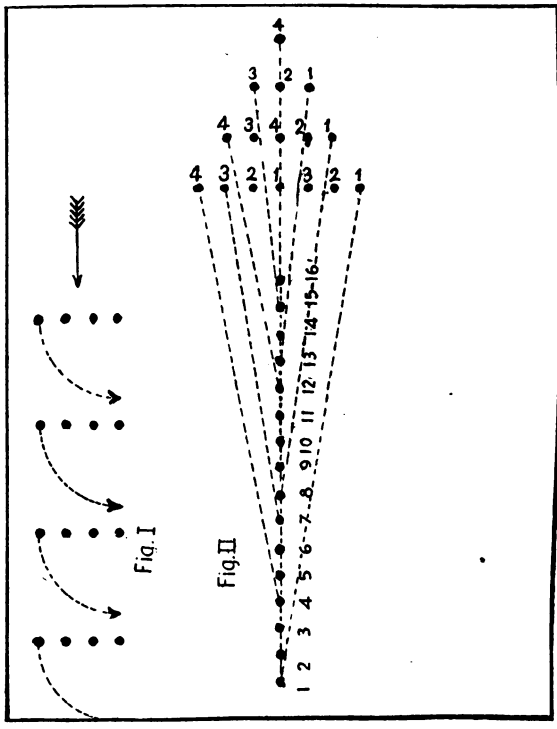


Plate 43.

See Par. 226.

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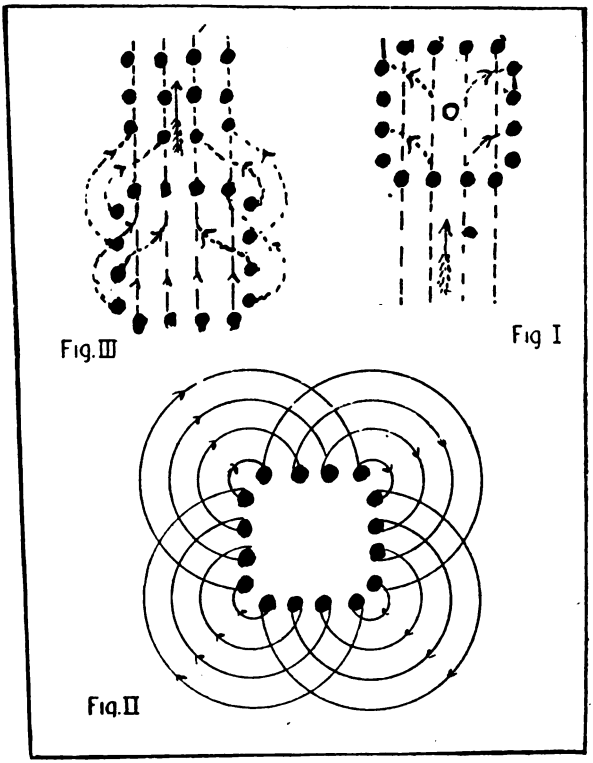


Plate 44.

Fig. 1. See Par. 230.
Fig. 2. See Par. 234.
Fig. 3. See Par. 231.

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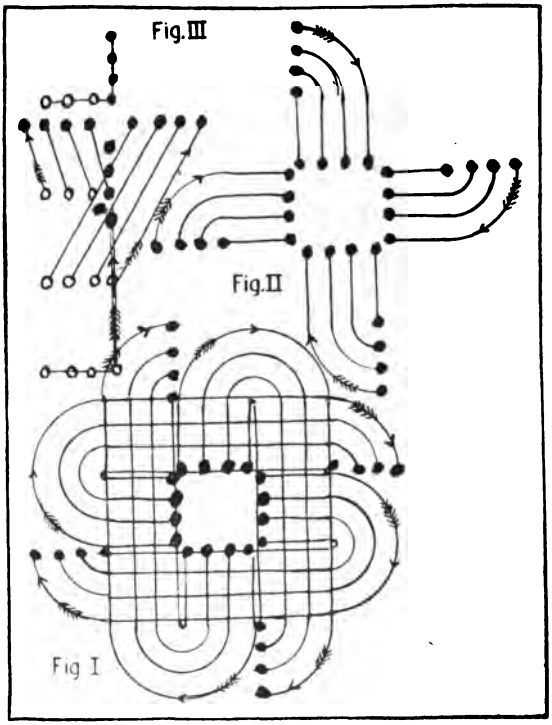


Plate 45.

Fig. 1. See Par. 235.
Fig. 2. See Par. 235.
Fig. 3. See Par. 240.

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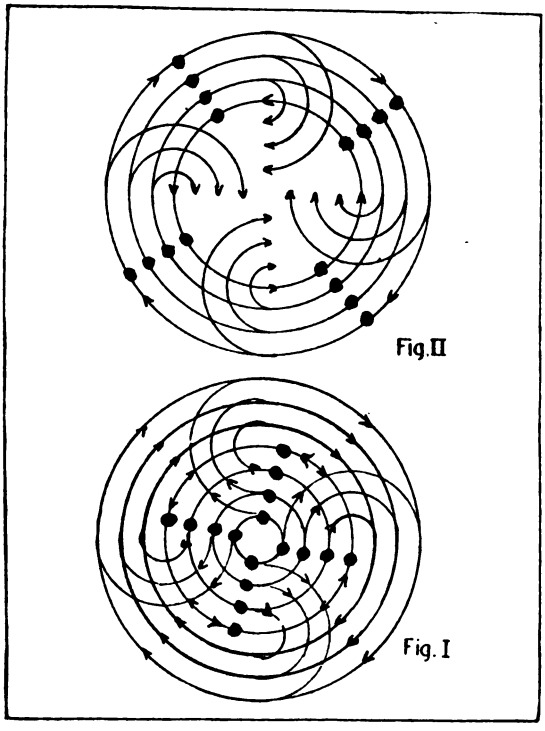


Plate 46.

Fig. 1. See Par. 250.
Fig. 2. See Par. 251.

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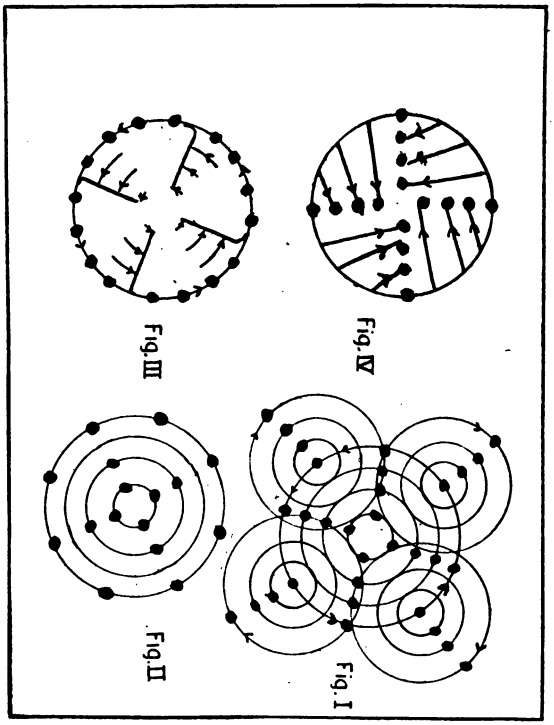


Plate 47.

Fig. 1. See Par. 248.
Fig. 2. See Par. 258.
Fig. 3. See Par. 253.
Fig. 4. See Par. 254.

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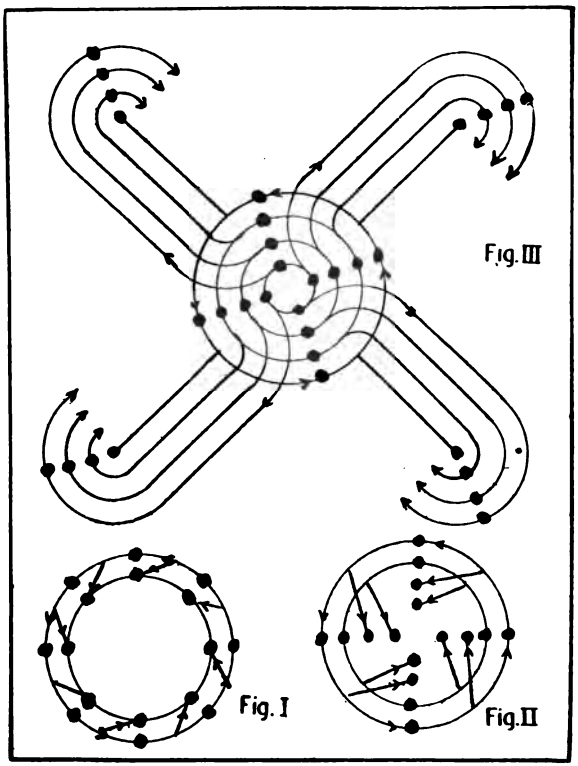


Plate 48.

Fig. 1. See Par. 255.
Fig. 2. See Par. 252a.
Fig. 3. See Par. 252.

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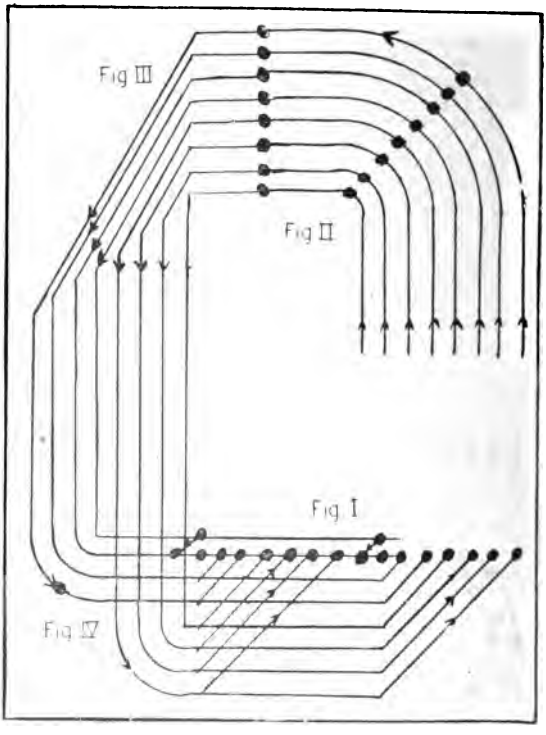


Plate 49.

Fig. 1. See Par. 274.
Fig. 2. See Par. 271.
Fig. 3. See Par. 272.
Fig. 4. See Par. 273.

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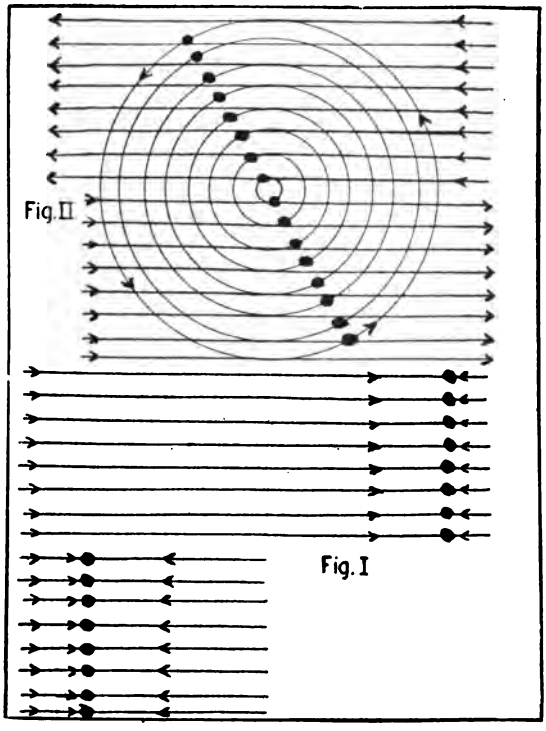


Plate 50.

Fig. 1. See Par. 301.
Fig. 2. See Par. 301.

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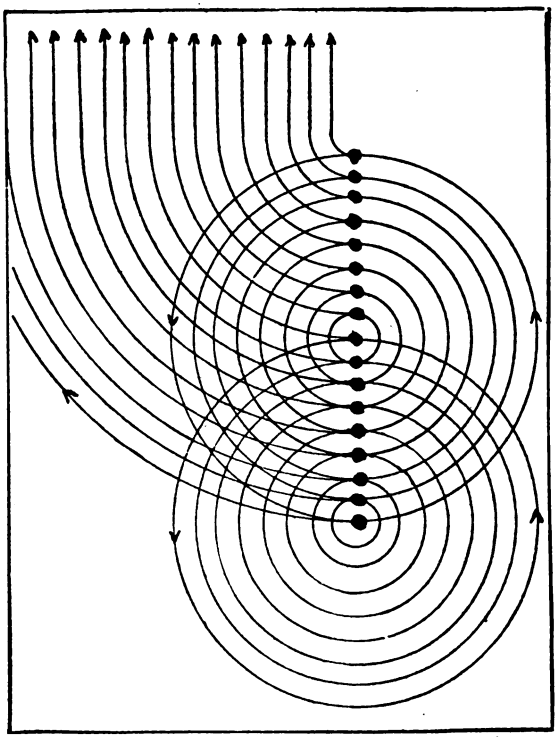


Plate 51.

See Par. 301.

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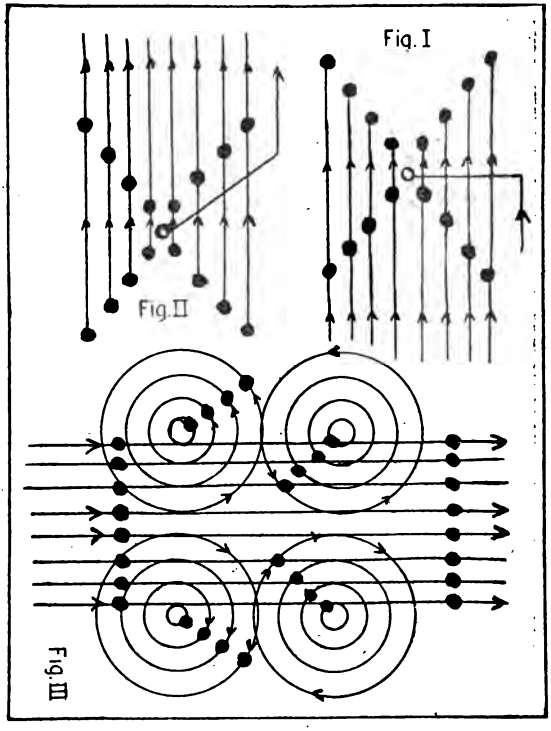


Plate 52.

Fig. 1. See Par. 275.
Fig. 2. See Par. 275.
Fig. 3. See Par. 297.

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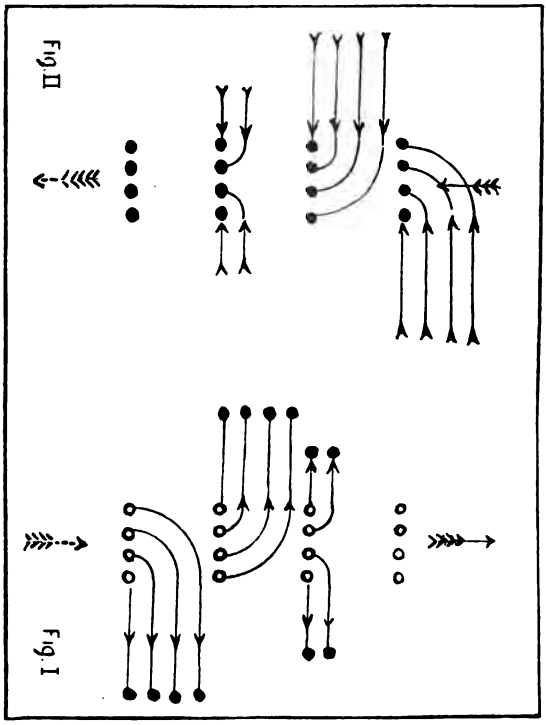


Plate 53.

Fig. 1. See Par. 151.
Fig. 2. See Par. 151.

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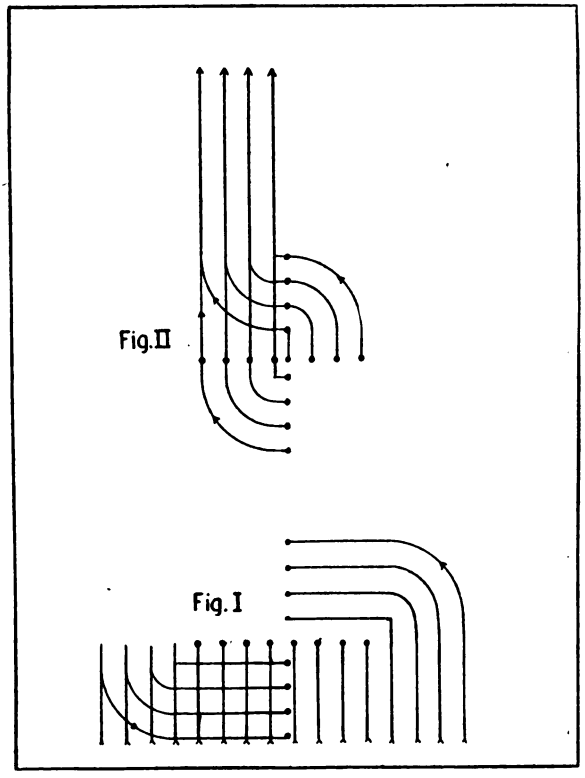


Plate 54.

Fig. 1. See Par. 244.
Fig. 2. See Par. 245.

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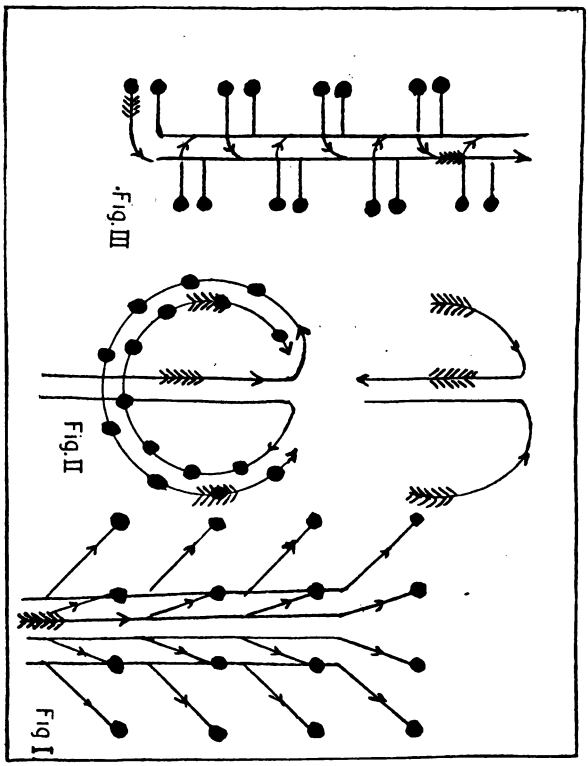


Plate 55.

Fig. 1. See Par. 173.
Fig. 2. See Par. 214-215-216.
Fig. 3. See Par. 194.

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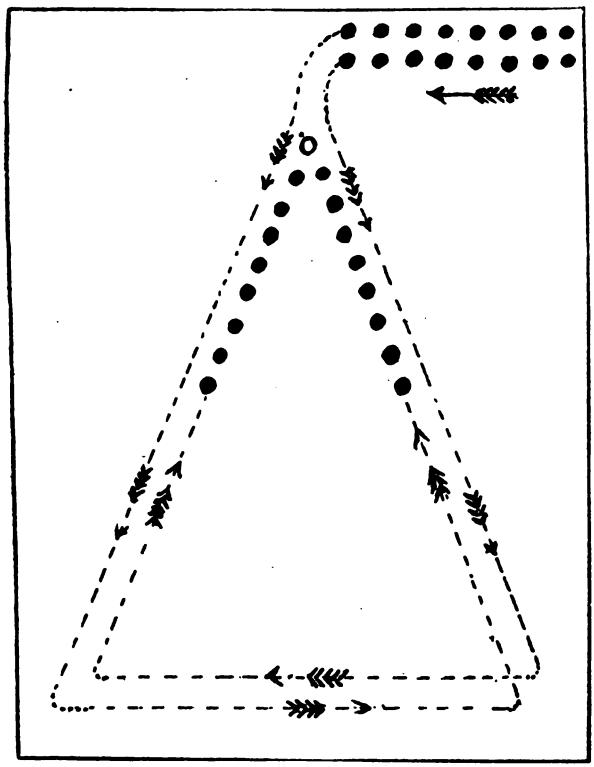


Plate 36.

See Par. 221.

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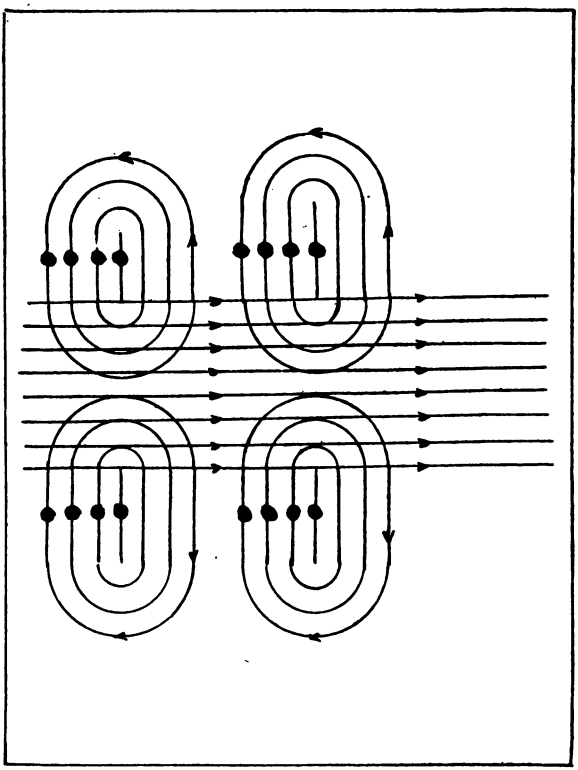


Plate 57.

See Par. 298.

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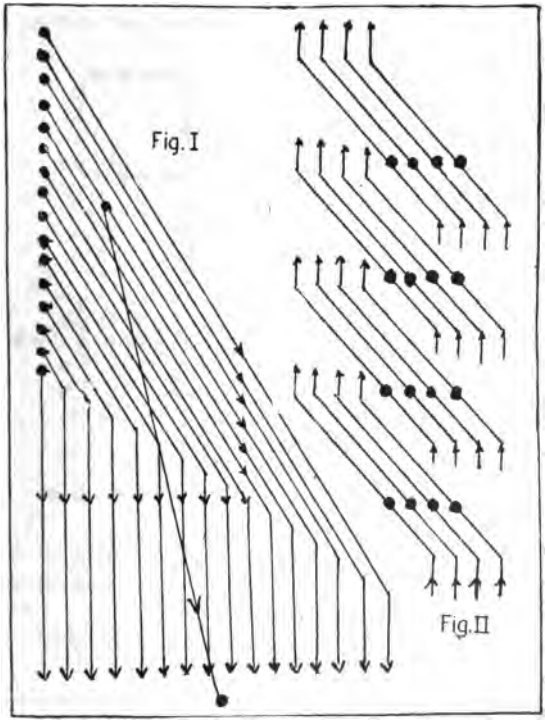


Plate 58.

Fig. 1. See Par. 139.
Fig. 2. See Par. 154.

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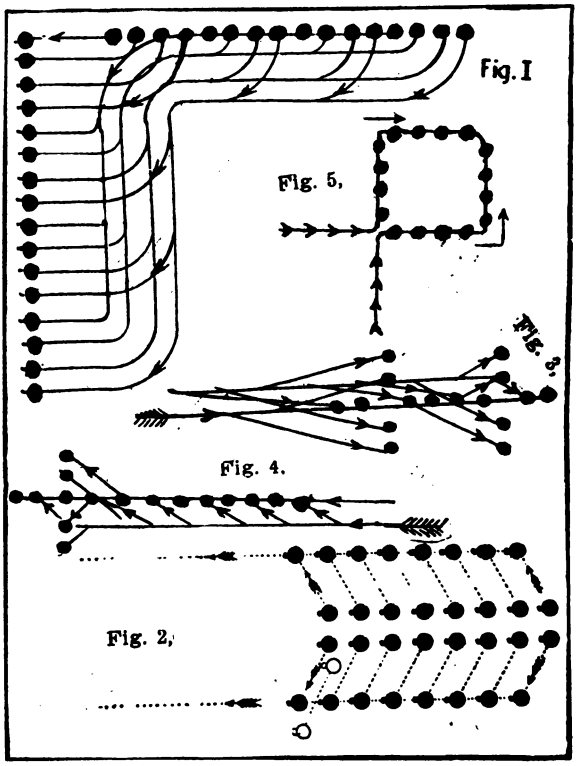


Plate 59.

Fig. 1. See Par. 184.
Fig. 2. See Par. 192.
Fig. 3. See Par. 239.
Fig. 4. See Par. 237.
Fig. 5. See Par. 242.

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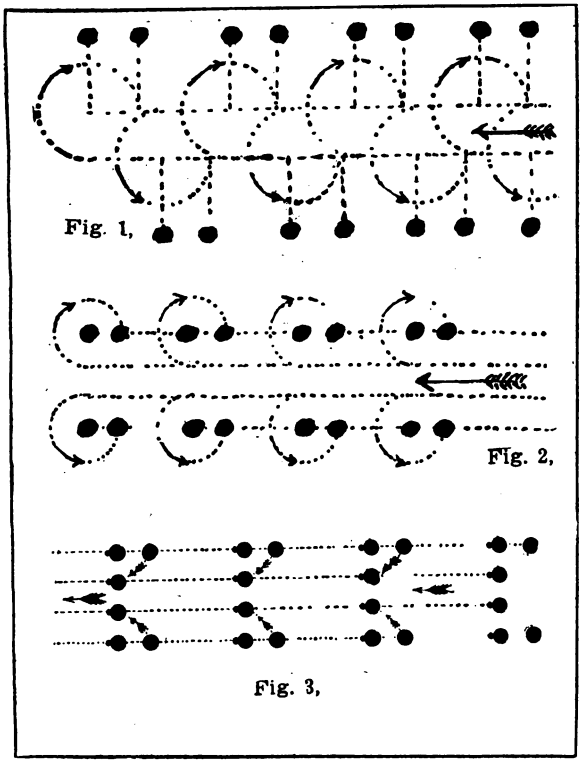


Fig. 1,

Fig. 2,

Fig. 3,

Plate 60.

Fig. 1. See Par. 193.
Fig. 2. See Par. 195.
Fig. 3. See Par. 196.

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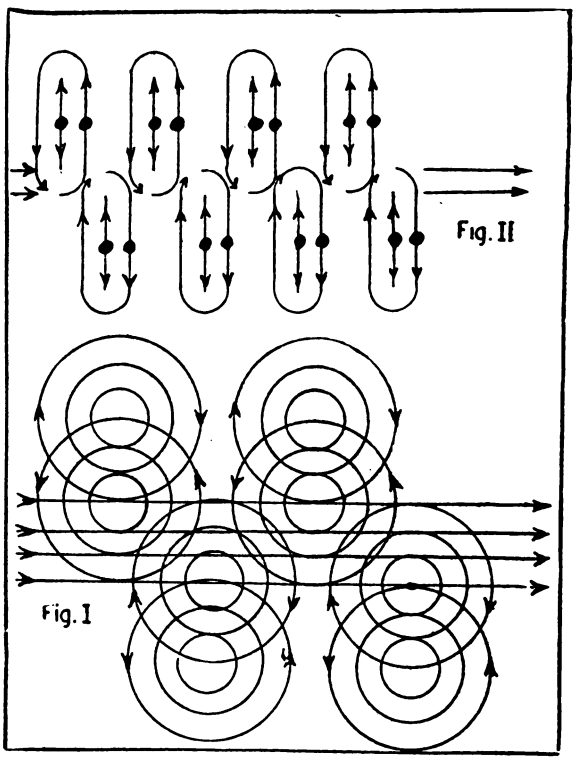


Plate 61.

Fig. 1. See Par. 203.
Fig. 2. See Par. 209.

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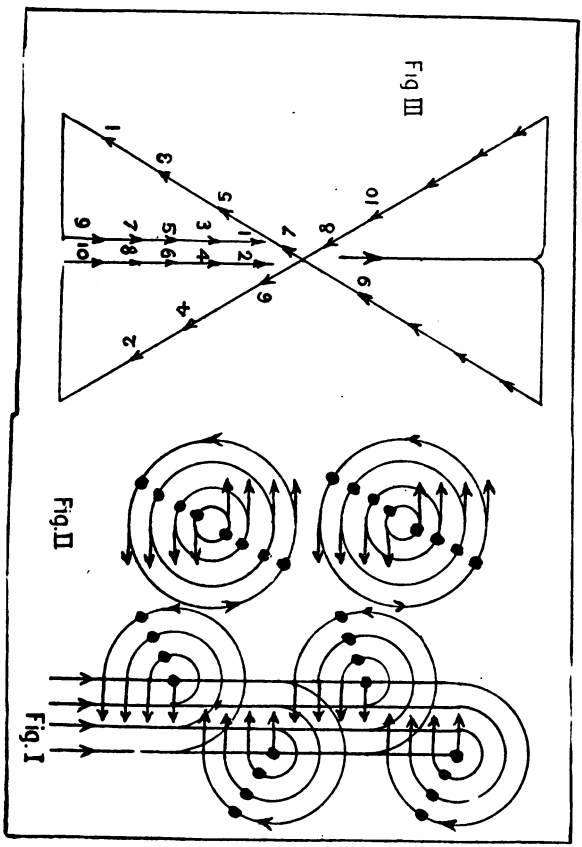


Plate 62.

Fig. 1. See Par. 213.
Fig. 2. See Par. 213.
Fig. 3. See Par. 211.

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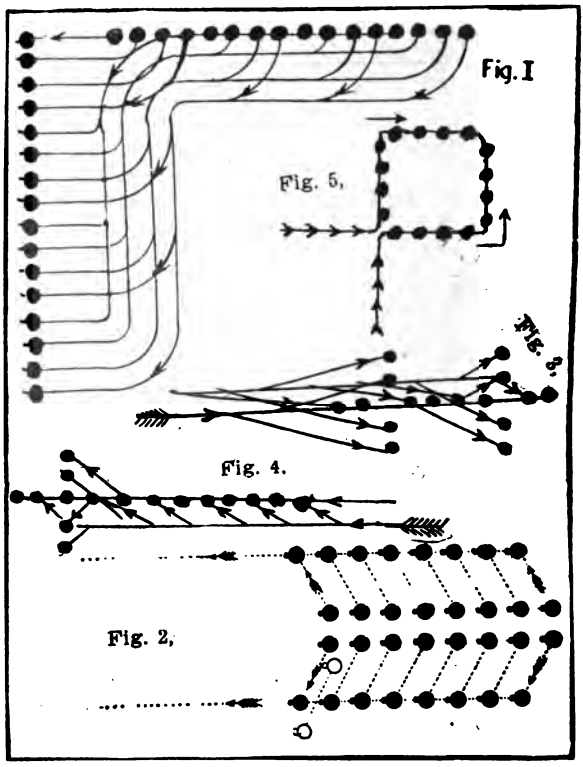


Plate 59.

Fig. 1. See Par. 184.
Fig. 2. See Par. 192.
Fig. 3. See Par. 239.
Fig. 4. See Par. 237.
Fig. 5. See Par. 242.

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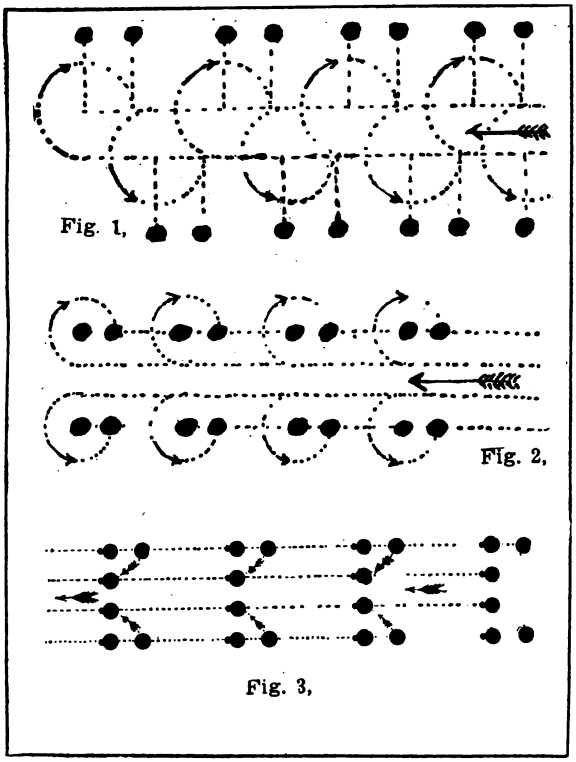


Plate 60.

Fig. 1. See Par. 193.
Fig. 2. See Par. 195.
Fig. 3. See Par. 196.

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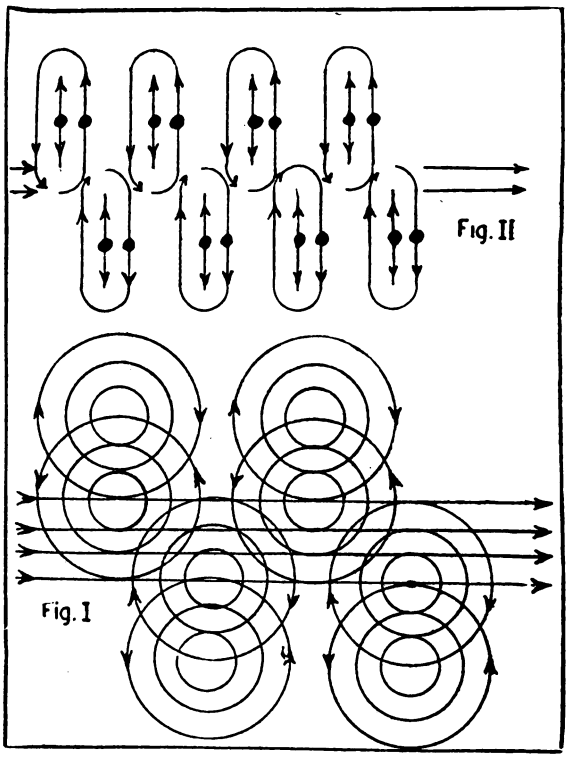


Plate 61.

Fig. 1. See Par. 203.
Fig. 2. See Par. 209.

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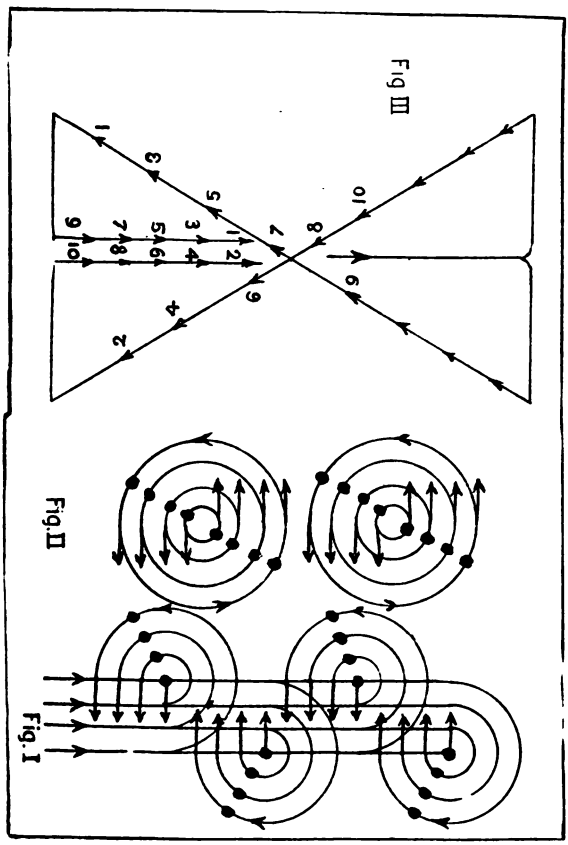


Plate 62.

Fig. 1. See Par. 213.
Fig. 2. See Par. 213.
Fig. 3. See Par. 211.

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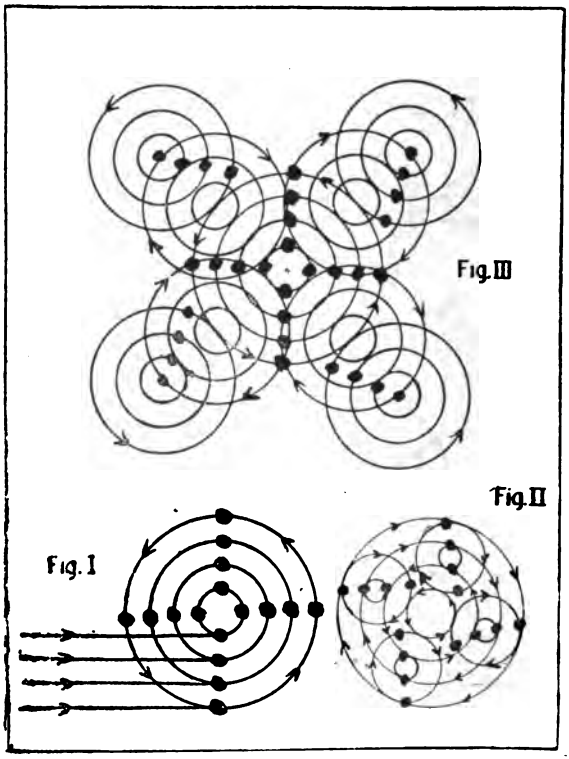


Plate 63.

Fig. 1. See Par. 246.
Fig. 2. See Par. 261.
Fig. 3. See Par. 249.

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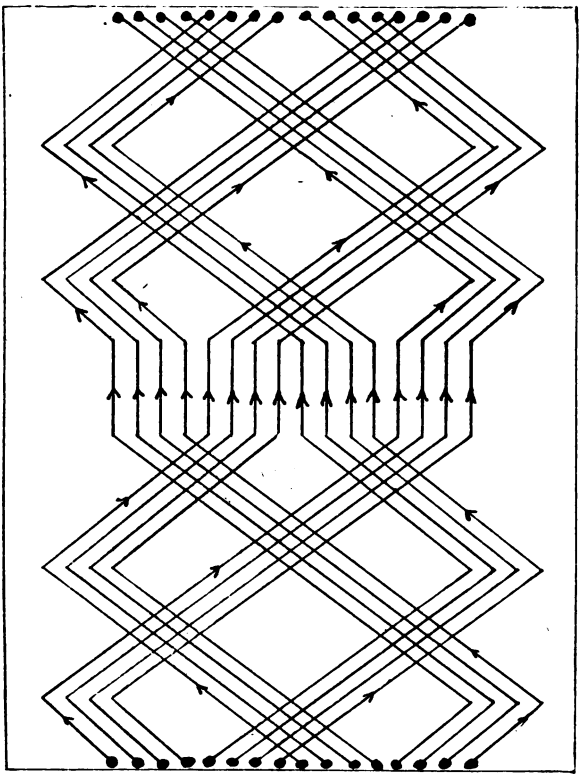


Plate 64.

See Par. 265.

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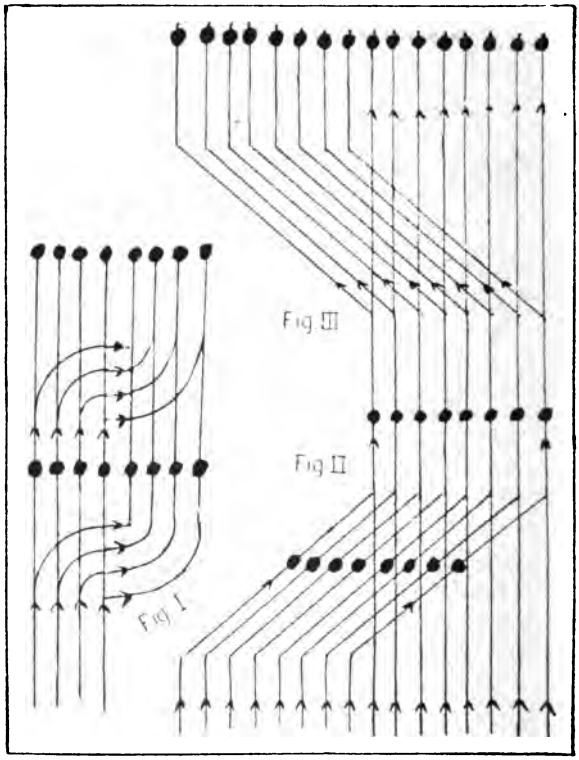


Plate 65.

Fig. 1. See Par. 270.
Fig. 2. See Par. 293.
Fig. 3. See Par. 294.

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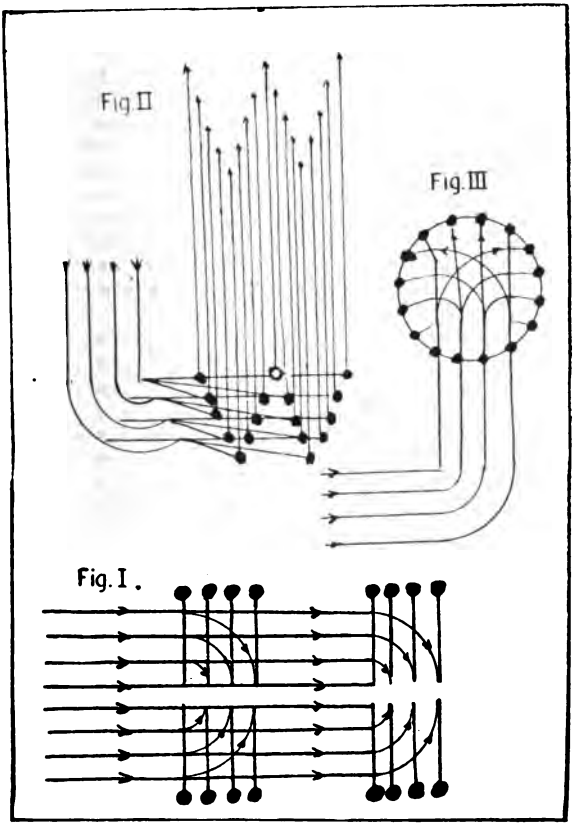


Plate 66.

Fig. 1. See Par. 299.
Fig. 2. See Par. 304.
Fig. 3. See Par. 305.

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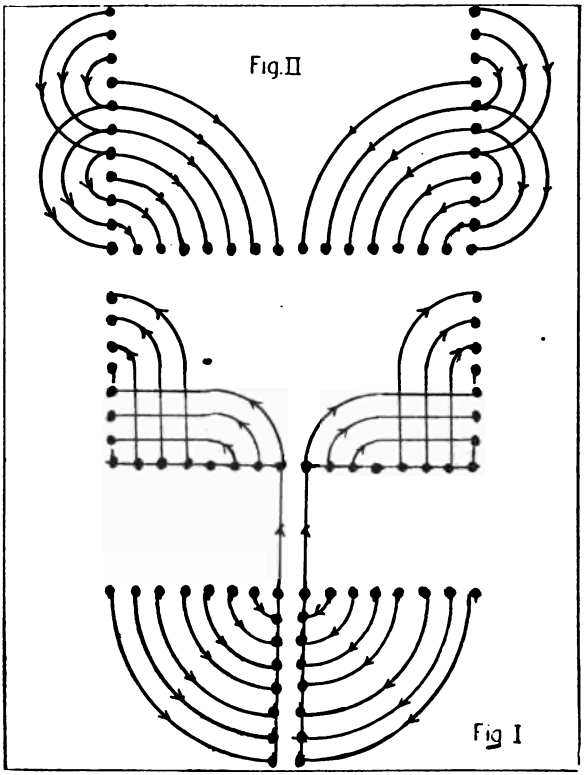


Plate 67.

Fig. 1. See Par. 302.
Fig. 2. See Par. 302.

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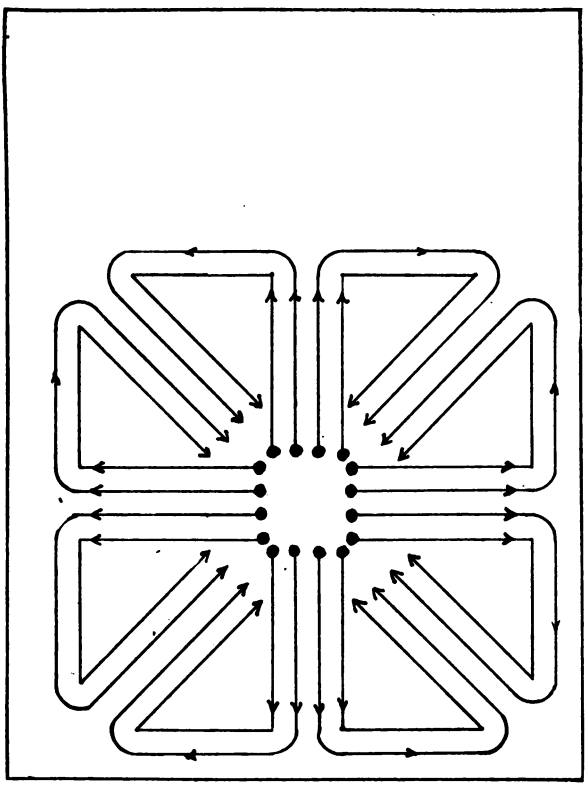


Plate 68.

See Par. 236.

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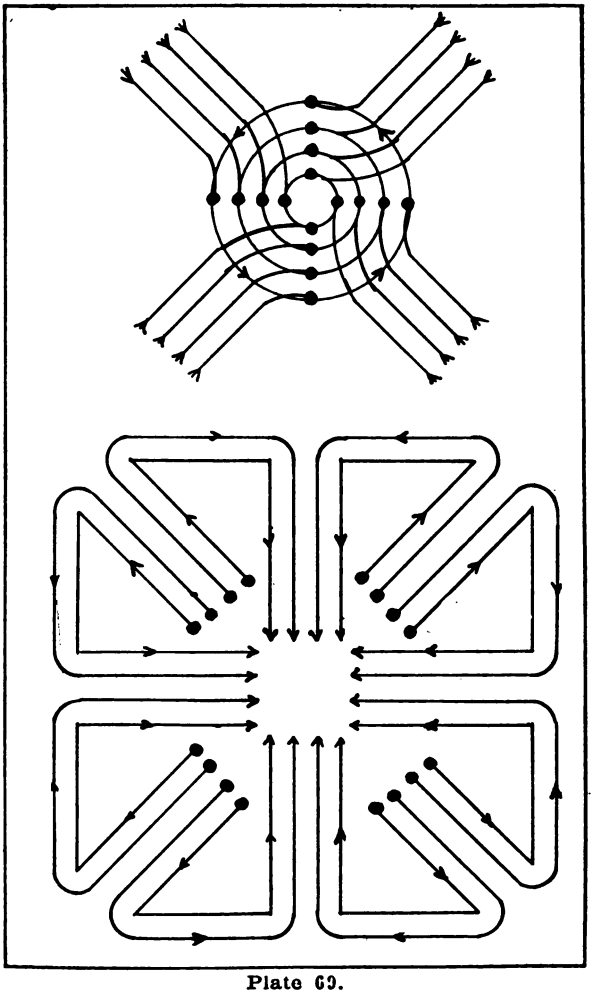


Plate 69.

See Par. 236.

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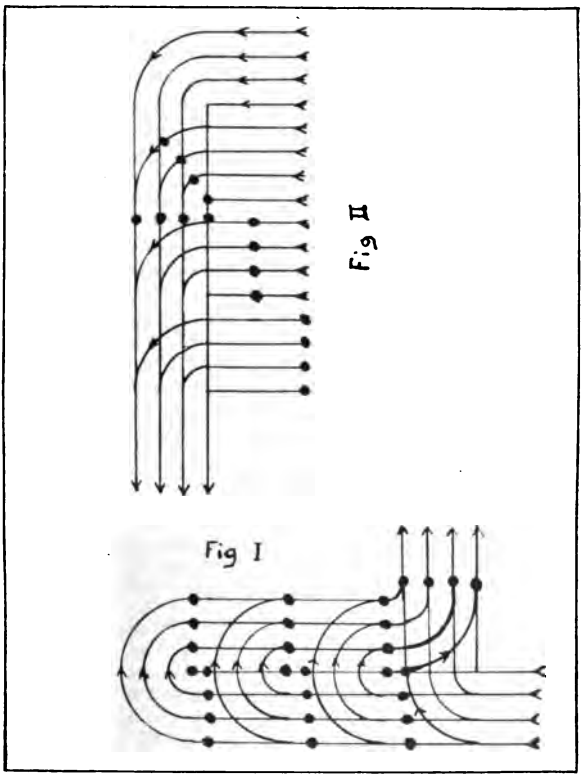


Plate 70.

Fig. 1. See Par. 153.
Fig. 2. See Par. 152.

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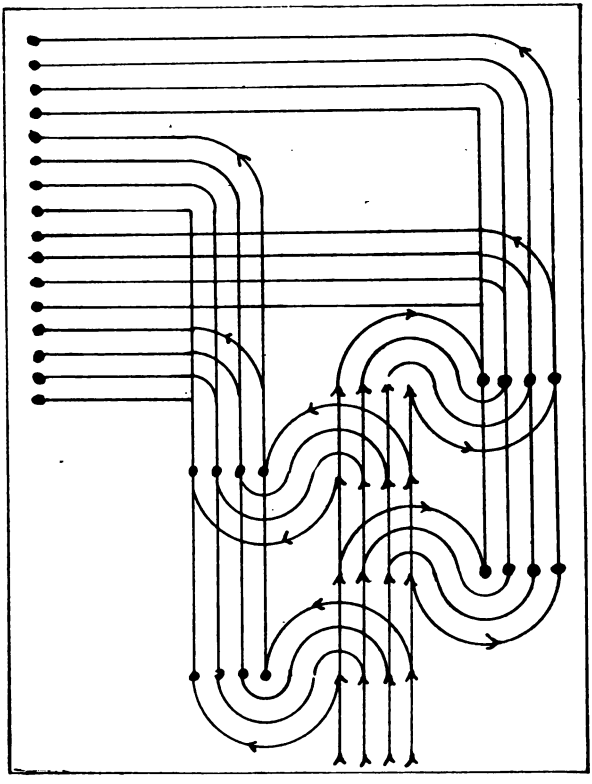


Plate 71.

See Par. 262.

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SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION.

CLOSE ORDER.

307. In this school the senior officer present is the instructor; in the text, he is designated as major.

308. Captains repeat such preparatory commands as are to be immediately executed by their companies; as, **forward, fours right,** etc.; the men execute the commands **march,** and **halt,** if applying to their companies, when given by the major; captains do not repeat the major's commands in executing the manual, nor those commands which are not essential to the execution of a movement by their companies, as, **close in mass,** etc.

Each captain gives his commands so as to insure their execution by his company at the proper time, and in a tone loud enough to be readily heard by the men of his company, but avoids unnecessary loudness.

It changes from line into column of fours and the reverse, and in facing or marching the column of fours to the rear, each captain moves to his proper place at double time, as soon as practicable after the preparatory command indicates to him his new position. In other movements requiring change of position, he moves in the most convenient way as soon as practicable after the command **march** or **dress.**

309. When the formation admits of the simultaneous execution by companies, of movements in the School of the Company, the major may cause such movements to be executed by prefixing, when necessary, **Companies,** to the commands therein prescribed; as, (1) **Companies,** (2) **Right front into line,** (3) **MARCH;** (1) **Companies,** (2) **Column right,** (3) **MARCH,** etc.

When line, line of columns, or column of subdivisions is formed, the major announces the guide if the march is to be continued.

310. By the designation **line of columns** is meant a line in which each company is in column of fours.

311. The major is responsible for the instruction of his battalion.

The major requires each captain to drill the battalion.

312. The movements explained herein are on the basis of a battalion of four companies; they may be executed by a battalion consisting of three or more companies, not exceeding six.

The companies are generally arranged from right to left according to the rank of the captains present at the formation.

When a battalion is composed of fractions of several regiments, the companies of each regiment are arranged as already explained; the fractions are

then arranged in line from right to left according to the rank of the senior officer present in each, the senior on the right.

The arrangement of companies may be varied by the major or higher commander.

After the battalion is formed no cognizance is taken of the relative order of the companies.

In whatever direction the battalion faces, the companies are designated numerically from right to left in line and from head to rear in column, **first company, second company,** etc.

Changes in the numerical designation of companies, necessitated by a new formation, take place upon the completion of the movement; each captain announces the change to his company as follows: **A company, fourth company; B company, third company,** etc.

In giving commands or cautions, captains may prefix the proper letter designations of their companies; as, **A company, HALT; B company, squads right,** etc.

The terms **right** and **left** apply to actual right or left, as the line faces; if the about by fours be executed in line formations, the right company becomes the left company, the right center becomes the left center company, and the right wing becomes the left wing.

Those companies to the right of the center in line are, for reference, designated the **right wing;** those to the left, the **left wing;** when the number of companies is odd, the center company is part of the original right wing; when the number of companies is even the left company of the right wing and the right company of the left wing are designated respectively **right center** and **left center companies.**

The designation **center company** indicates the right center or the actual center company according as the number of companies is even or odd.

The right file of the right or first four is the right guide of the company and the left file of the rear or left four is the left guide of the company. In successive formation or any other movement where it becomes necessary to throw guides on the line in advance of the company such right file of the right or first four or left file of the left or rear four will break from their positions in line or column, returning to their places at the command **Guides, posts.** In movements not requiring guides to be thrown on the line in advance of their company they retain their position with their fours.

COLOR GUARD.

313. The color guard consists of the two color sergeants who are the color bearers. The senior color sergeant carries the National Colors; the junior color sergeant carries the Regimental Color. The

Regimental Color, when paraded, is always on the left of the National Color, in whatever direction the battalion faces.

The colors are kept at the office or quarters of the company, and are borne thereto and therefrom by the color guard.

314. The color guard, by command of the senior color sergeant, salutes on receiving and parting with the colors.

315. At drills and ceremonies, excepting Escort of the Color, the color, if present, is received by the color company after its formation. The word **color** implies the National Color and includes the Regimental Color when both are present.

The formation of the color company completed, the captain faces to the front; the color guard, conducted by the senior sergeant, approaches from the front and halts at a distance of ten paces from the captain, who then faces about, brings the company to the present, faces to the front, salutes, again faces about and brings the company to the order. The color guard is then marched by the senior color sergeant directly to its post on the left of the color company.

316. The color company is the left company of the right wing; the color remains with it unless otherwise directed.

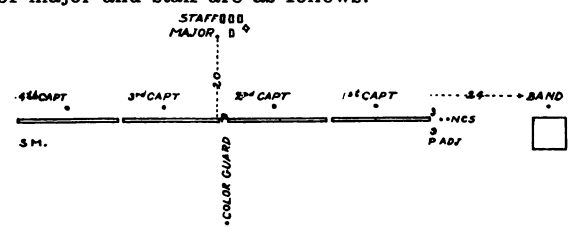
In line, the color is between the inner files of the right and left wings.

In line of columns, the color is midway between the wings and on line with the captains.

In column of companies, platoons or fours the color is midway between the wings and equidistant from the flanks of the column.

POSTS OF MAJOR AND STAFF.

317. Except when otherwise specified, the posts of major and staff are as follows:



Pl. 72, Par. 317.

In line, the major is posted fifteen paces in front of the center of the battalion; the adjutant and sergeant major are opposite the right and left of the battalion, six paces in rear of the line.

If the line faces to the rear, the adjutant and sergeant major, each in his own wing, move to their relative positions in rear of the line.

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In line of columns, the major is fifteen paces in front of the center; the adjutant and sergeant major are abreast of and six paces from the leading fours, each in his own wing.

If the line of columns faces to the rear, the adjutant and sergeant major face about and place themselves in the same relative position as when facing to the former front, abreast of the leading fours.

In column, the major is on the side of the guide, fifteen paces from and opposite the center; the adjutant and sergeant major, each in his own wing, are on the side of the guide opposite and six paces from the head or rear of the column.

POST OF THE BAND.

318. The band is posted with the left of its front rank twenty-four paces to the right of the front rank of the battalion.

In column, it marches with its rear rank twenty-four paces in front of the leading company, or its front rank twenty-four paces in rear of the rear company, according to the direction in which the battalion is facing. In the line of columns, the band retains its line position, marching abreast of the leading fours.

TO FORM THE BATTALION.

319. The companies having been formed on their parade grounds, **adjutant's call** is sounded, the adjutant, accompanied by the sergeant major on his left, proceeds to the point where the base company is to form; the sergeant major is posted on the line facing the adjutant at a little more than company distance; the adjutant and sergeant major then draw sword.

The center company is conducted by its captain so as to arrive from the rear, parallel to the line; its right and left guides precede it on the line by about twenty paces, taking post facing to the left (point of rest) at order axe, so that their elbows are against the breasts of the right and left files of the base company when it is dressed; they are posted under the direction of the adjutant and sergeant major.

The line of guides is prolonged to the right by the right and left guides of companies of the right wing, who precede their companies on the line by about twenty paces, and establish themselves facing toward the point of rest so that each is opposite the proper flank of his company when it is on the line; the left guide places himself about five paces from the right guide of the preceding company. The adjutant aligns the guides, placing himself in rear of the right guides of companies as they successively arrive.

The line of guides is similarly prolonged to the left by the guides of companies of the left wing, the sergeant major aligning them in their positions, placing himself successively in rear of the left guides.

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When about one pace from the line, the center company is halted by the captain, who places himself facing to the front, so that when dressing he is on the left of the left file of the company at the post of the left guide in line; he then dresses the company to the left; the breasts of the men opposite the right and left guides rest against their left arms. The other companies of the right wing successively form from left to right so that there is an interval of three paces between guides when they are in line, each company being halted and dressed to the left, as explained for the center company. Similarly, the companies of the left wing successively form from right to left and are dressed to the right.

320. When approaching a line, a company is halted by its captain when it is about one pace in rear of the line of guides.

Guides in front marking the line, in alignments and in successive formations including the formation of the battalion, stand at the order.

When companies are to be aligned, captains place themselves on that flank toward which the dress is to be made as follows:

In line, at the post of the guide and facing to the front.

In column, two paces from the guide, in prolongation of and facing toward the line.

Each captain, after dressing his company, commands: **FRONT** and takes post.

These rules are general.

321. At all formations of the battalion a noncommissioned officer in command of his company takes the positions prescribed for the captain.

322. Before **adjutant's call** is sounded the band takes a position designated by the adjutant and marches at the same time as the companies to its position in line.

323. The major places himself facing the line, at a distance in front of the center of the battalion about equal to half its front.

324. The adjutant, having assured the positions of the guides of the right company, places himself three paces from its right flank and three paces to the front, facing to the left, and when all the companies are dressed, commands: (1) **Guides,** (2) **POSTS.**

At the command **posts,** the sergeant major and guides take their posts in line.

The adjutant moves in quick time parallel to and three paces in front of the line of captains to the center, turns to the right, halts midway between the major and the line and faces the latter; he then brings the battalion to the present, turns about, salutes the major, and reports: **Sir, the battalion is formed;** the major returns the salute with the right hands, directs the adjutant: **Take your post, sir;** draws saber, and brings the battalion to the order.

The adjutant turns about and takes his post by the same gait and path as described above, provided the battalion is not placed in march; if placed in march, he moves on the shortest line.

325. The battalion may be formed in line on the right or left company on the same principles, the guides being posted facing the point of rest.

The battalion may also be assembled in column of fours.

In both cases the companies are arranged in the same relative order as when the formation is on the center company. When assembled in column the adjutant reports to the major as soon as the last company has taken its place.

TO OPEN RANKS.

326. Being at halt: (1) **Open ranks,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **FRONT.**

At the first command the adjutant places himself facing to the left, one pace to the right and three paces to the rear of the line.

The sergeant major places himself facing to the front, one pace to the left and three paces to the rear of the line. The sergeants of each company place themselves three paces in the rear of and opposite their places in line to mark the alignment of the rear rank.

The adjutant aligns the sergeants on the sergeant major and then places himself facing to the left, in line with the captains, one pace from the right flank.

At the command **march,** the captains carry sword and dress to the right; all officers turn heads and eyes to the front as soon as their alignment is verified; they bring their swords to the order at the command **front.**

The even numbered men in the line step back, halting a little in the rear of the line traced by the sergeants for the rear rank and dress forward on the sergeants. The front rank dresses to the right.

The guides who mark the line of the rear rank remain in their positions, after the alignment by the adjutant, until the command **front.**

The color bearers remain in place.

The sergeant major takes post one pace to the left of and in line with the front rank.

The band takes three paces between ranks, the alignment being verified by the drum major from the right.

The adjutant verifies the alignment of the officers and both ranks then takes post, facing to the front, one pace to the right of the front rank, in line with the officers.

The command **front** is given by the major when the adjutant takes his post; the sergeants and drum major then return to their posts in line.

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TO CLOSE RANKS.

327. (1) **Close ranks,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **FRONT.**

The adjutant and sergeant major resume their posts. The captains carry swords, face about, take post facing to the left, one pace to the right of the right files of their companies. The rear rank closes to its place in line. The captains verify the alignment of their companies and commencing on the right successively command: **FRONT.**

MANUAL OF ARMS.

328. The manual of arms is executed in the battalion with closed or open ranks.

TO DISMISS THE BATTALION.

329. Dismiss your companies.

Each captain conducts his company to its parade ground, where it is dismissed as prescribed.

TO MARCH IN LINE.

330. Being at a halt: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide center,** (3) **MARCH.**

The left file of the right center company is the center guide and regulates the step and direction, the guides maintaining the interval of three paces between companies; the captains in front of the center of their companies see that they preserve a general alignment without abruptly shortening or lengthening the step; the major superintends the march of the battalion.

331. At the command **guide center,** captains caution: **Guide left** (or **right**), according as they are in the right or left wing.

This rule is general.

332. To make a slight change of direction, the major commands: **Incline to the right** (or **left**), and indicates the new line of direction. The guide gradually advances his left shoulder, giving time for the alignment to conform to his movement.

333. If the battalion loses step, the major commands: **STEP**; captains and their companies immediately take the proper step.

334. Marching considerable distances, the line formation that the battalion habitually takes is the line of columns of fours.

TO FACE THE BATTALION TO THE REAR, AND TO MARCH IT TO THE REAR.

325. Being in line: (1) **Fours right** (or **left**) **about,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Battalion,** (4) **HALT**; or, (3) **Guide center.**

The battalion wheels about by fours (Par. 211); the color bearer turns about and takes his place in the line; the command **halt** is given as the fours unite in line.

In wheeling by fours, if the pivots cover and the fours wheel properly, no dressing is needed; the

major will direct a captain to dress his company when necessary.

If the battalion be not halted, the major commands: **Guide center** as the fours unite in line.

Whenever a battalion in line wheels about by fours, the adjutant and sergeant major pass around the flanks. The battalion is drilled by the same commands as when facing in the opposite direction.

336. The battalion may be marched a few paces to the rear by the commands: (1) **Battalion,** (2) **About,** (3) **FACE,** (4) **Forward,** (5) **Guide center,** (6) **MARCH;** or, if in march, by the commands: (1) **To the rear,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide center.** The officers and sergeant major, upon facing about, remain in their relative positions until the battalion is again faced to the front.

TO OBLIQUE IN LINE.

337. (1) **Right** (or **left**) **oblique,** (2) **MARCH.**

The major sees that the battalion continues parallel to its original line.

To resume the direct march: (1) **Forward,** (2) **MARCH.**

ALIGNMENTS.

338. Being at a halt, to rectify the alignment: **Captains rectify the alignment.**

The captains in the right wing dress their companies successively to the left, each as soon as the captain next on his left commands **front;** the captains in the left wing dress their companies similarly to the right. The center companies are dressed first without waiting for each other.

339. To give the battalion a general alignment: (1) **Guides** (such) **company on the line,** (2) **Guides on the line,** (3) **On the center** (**right** or **left**), (4) **DRESS,** (5) **Guides,** (6) **Posts.**

At the first command the designated guides place themselves on the line facing the major, who establishes them in the direction he wishes to give the battalion.

At the second command the guides of the other companies are posted as in forming the battalion (Par. 257).

At the command **dress** the base company, if an interior company, dresses to the left or right according as it is in the right or left wing; if on a flank, toward its outer flank; the others toward the base company.

If the new line be oblique to or at considerable distance from the battalion, the captains conduct their companies so as to arrive parallel to the line, halt, and dress them as explained.

At the command **posts** the guides return to their posts.

If the new direction of the line be such that one or more companies find themselves in advance of it,

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the major, before establishing the guides, causes such companies to be moved to the rear.

TO PASS OBSTACLES.

340. When marching in line or in column, captains will, without the command of the major, so conduct their companies as to pass obstacles with the greatest facility, and then resume the original formation.

BEING IN LINE, TO MARCH BY THE FLANK

341. (1) **Fours right** (or **left**) (2) **MARCH.**

The adjutant and sergeant major pass around the flanks to their posts in column.

In column of fours the leading four of each company, except the first, marches in the trace of the rear four of the preceding company and maintains the distance from it of six paces.

342. A battalion at a halt may be marched a short distance to the right or left in column of files by the commands: (1) **Right** (or **left**, (2) **FACE,** (3) **Forward,** (4) **MARCH.**

If the battalion be in march: (1) **By the right** (or **left**) **flank,** (2) **MARCH.**

All face individually, and maintain their relative positions.

To halt the battalion and face it to the front: (1) **Battalion,** (2) **HALT,** (3) **Left** (or **right**), (4) **FACE.**

To resume the march in line: (1) **By the left** (or **right**) **flank,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide center.**

TO BREAK INTO COLUMN OF FOURS FROM THE RIGHT OR LEFT, TO MARCH TO THE LEFT OR RIGHT.

343. Being in line at a halt: (1) **Column of fours,** (2) **Break from the right** (or **left**) **to march to the left** (or **right**), (3) **MARCH.**

The captain of the right company commands: (1) **Right forward,** (2) **Fours right.**

The company moves in column of fours to the front; the captain commands: (1) **Column left,** (2) **MARCH,** when the leading four has advanced company distance. It then directs the march parallel to the front of the battalion. Each of the other companies executes the same movements in time to follow at proper distance in rear of the preceding company.

344. The battalion being in column of fours, **halts, advances, obliques, changes direction, marches by the flank and to the rear, forms column of twos and files,** and **reforms in column of twos and fours,** the same as a company, substituting in the commands **battalion** for **company.**

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BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM LINE TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

345. (1) Fours right (or left), (2) MARCH, (3) Battalion, (4) HALT.

The command **halt** is given as the fours unite in line.

If the battalion be not halted, the major commands: (3) **Guide center,** as the fours unite in line.

GENERAL RULES FOR SUCCESSIVE FORMATIONS.

346. Successive formations include formations, either into line or column, in which the several subdivisions arrive in their places successively.

(a) In all successive formations into line, except formations by two movements, the adjutant or sergeant major at the head of the column or nearest the point of rest posts on the line, the two guides of the company first to arrive. These face toward the point of rest.

(b) In all formations from a halt, the guides are posted at the preparatory command indicating the direction in which the line is to extend; if marching, they hasten toward the point of rest at the preparatory command, and are posted at the command **MARCH.**

(c) In the formations on right (or left) into line, the first guide is posted company distance to the right (or left) of the head of the column.

(d) In the formations front into line, the guides are posted company distance in front of the head of the column.

(e) In the deployments, they are posted against the leading company, in front of the head of the column.

(f) In changes of front, the first guide is posted company distance to the right of the first or left of the fourth company, according as the change of front is to the right or left.

(g) In any formation where it is prescribed that the guides are to be posted company distance from the column or line, they may be posted at a less distance when necessary.

(h) The line is prolonged as in forming the battalion; the guides are assured by the adjutant or sergeant major nearest the point of rest, or by both, if the formation be central; the companies are halted near the line and dressed up to the guides toward the point of rest.

(i) When the line is to be formed facing to the rear, the guides are so posted as to permit the leading company to pass between them, after which the second guide closes to a little less than company distance from the first. The guides of the other companies follow the same rule.

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(k) When the principles of successive formations are well understood the guides may be required to post themselves.

(l) The major commands: (1) **Guides,** (2) **POSTS,** at the completion of all successive formations into line.

(m) When a company in line is advancing toward the line of guides, the file on the indicated flank acts as guide and directs his march on the guide of his company posted nearest the point of rest.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM ON RIGHT OR LEFT, INTO LINE.

347. Being at a halt: (1) **On right (or left) into line,** (2) **MARCH.**

The captains of companies in rear of the first, command: **Forward.**

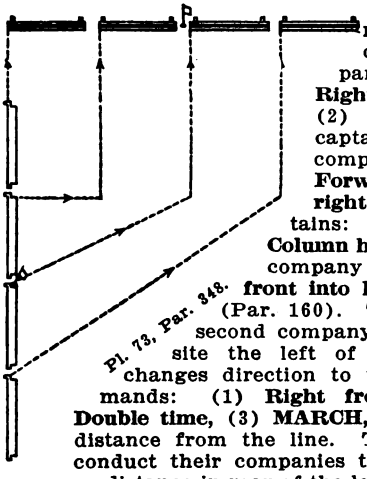
The first company executes **on right into line** (Par. 208).

Each of the other captains commands: (1) **On right into line,** (2) **MARCH,** when his leading four is nearly opposite its place in line.

If marching, the captains of companies in rear of the first omit the command **forward.**

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM FRONT INTO LINE.

348. Being at a halt: (1) **Right (or left) front into line,** (2) **MARCH.**



Pl. 73, Par. 348.

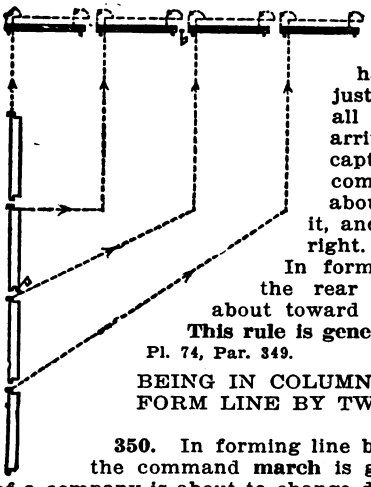
At the first command the captain of the first company commands: (1) **Right front into line,** (2) **Double time;** the captain of the second company commands (1) **Forward,** (2) **Column right;** the other captains: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Column half right.** The first company executes **right front into line** in double time (Par. 160). The captain of the second company conducts it opposite the left of its place in line, changes direction to the left, and commands: (1) **Right front into line,** (2) **Double time,** (3) **MARCH,** when at company distance from the line. The other captains conduct their companies to a point at twice company distance in rear of the left of their places in line, change direction half left, and when at company distance from the line conform to what is explained for the captain of the second company.

If marching, the captains of companies in rear of the first omit the command **forward.**

Front into line may be executed in a direction oblique to that of the column by first causing the leading company to execute a partial change of direction. The line is formed at right angles to the new direction of the leading company. The other companies are, if possible, so conducted as to arrive opposite their places, at twice company distance in rear of the line.

TO FORM FRONT INTO LINE FACED TO THE REAR.

349. (1) **Right** (or **left**) **front into line faced to the rear,** (2) **MARCH.**



Executed as explained, except that each captain halts his company just beyond the line; all the fours having arrived in line, the captain wheels his company to the left about by fours, halts it, and dresses it to the right.

In forming line faced to the rear the fours wheel about toward the point of rest. **This rule is general.**

Pl. 74, Par. 349.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM LINE BY TWO MOVEMENTS.

350. In forming line by two movements the command **march** is given as the head of a company is about to change direction.

The adjutant or sergeant major at the rear of the column assures the positions of the guides of the rear companies, in prolongation of the line of the leading companies.

A PART OF THE COLUMN HAVING CHANGED DIRECTION TO THE RIGHT, TO FORM LINE TO THE LEFT.

351. (1) **Fours left,** (2) **Rear companies left front into line,** (3) **MARCH.**

The companies that have changed wheel by fours to the left; each captain halts his company as the fours unite in line.

The rear companies execute **left front into line,** as prescribed.

TO FORM LINE FACED TO THE RIGHT.

352. (1) **Fours right,** (2) **Rear companies left front into line, faced to the rear,** (3) **MARCH.**

The companies that have changed direction wheel by fours to the right and halt.

The rear companies execute **left front into line, faced to the rear.**

353. If the column has changed direction to the left, to form line to the right: (1) **Fours right,** (2) **Rear companies right front into line,** (3) **MARCH.**

TO FORM LINE TO THE LEFT.

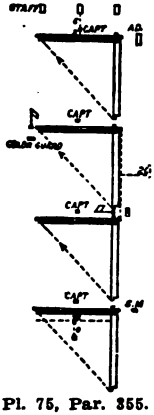
354. (1) **Fours left,** (2) **Rear companies right front into line, faced to the rear,** (3) **MARCH.**

BEING IN LINE, TO FORM COLUMN OF COMPANIES TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT AND HALT.

355. (1) **Companies right** (or **left**), (2) **MARCH.**

Each company executes the **turn and halt.**

Full distance in column of subdivisions is such that in forming line to the right or left the subdivisions will have their proper intervals; in column of companies it is company distance and three paces.



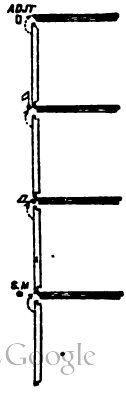
Pl. 75, Par. 355.

BEING IN LINE, TO FORM COLUMN OF COMPANIES WITHOUT HALTING.

356. (1) **Companies,** (2) **Right** (or **left**) **turn,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Full step,** (5) **MARCH,** (6) **Guide** (**right** or **left**).

Each company executes the **turn and advance.** The fifth command is given when all the companies have completed the turn.

357. In column of subdivisions the guide of the leading subdivision is charged with the step and direction; the guides in rear preserve the trace, step, and distance.



Pl. 76, Par. 358.

Whenever a guide is forced out of the direction, he recovers it gradually; the guides in rear conform successively to his movements.

Whenever the guide in column is changed, the adjutant and sergeant major, unless otherwise directed, pass by the most convenient line to the opposite flank.

These rules are general.

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BEING IN LINE, TO BREAK BY THE RIGHT OR LEFT OF COMPANIES TO THE REAR INTO COLUMN.

358. (1) Right (or left) of companies rear into column, (2) MARCH.

Each captain commands: **(1) Fours right, (2) Column right.**

Each captain halts on the line lately occupied by the front rank and as his rear four passes him, forms line to the left, halts his company, and dresses it to the left.



MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM COMPANIES SUCCESSIVELY TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT INTO COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE.



359. (1) Column of companies, (2) First company, (3) Fours right (or left), (4) MARCH, (5) Guide right (or left).



The leading company executes **fours right.**

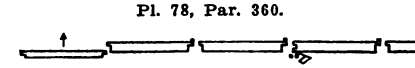
The other companies continue the march in column of fours and successively form line to the right and move forward on the same ground as the leading company.





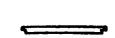
Pl. 77, Par. 359.

Pl. 78, Par. 360.

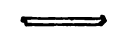




MARCHING IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES AT FULL DISTANCE, TO FORM THE COMPANIES SUCCESSIVELY TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT INTO COLUMN OF FOURS.



360. (1) Column of fours, (2) First company, (3) Fours right (or left), (4) MARCH.



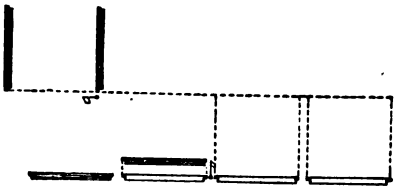
The leading company executes **fours right.**

The other companies continue the march in column of companies and successively form column of fours to the right, on the same ground as the leading company.

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BEING IN LINE, TO BREAK BY COMPANIES FROM THE RIGHT OR LEFT TO MARCH TO THE LEFT OR RIGHT.

361. Being at a halt: (1) **Companies break from the right** (or **left**) **to march to the left** (or **right**, (2) **MARCH.**



Pl. 79, Par. 361.

The captain of the first company commands: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide left.**

The right company moves forward, the captain commanding: (1) **Left turn,** (2) **MARCH,** when the company has advanced company distance; the left guide then directs his march parallel to the front of the battalion.

Each of the other companies executes the same movements in time to follow the preceding company at full distance.

TO MARCH IN COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE.

362. (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide** (**right** or **left**), (3) **MARCH.**

To make a slight change of direction, the major commands: **Incline to the right** (or **left**), and indicates the new line of direction; the left guide of the leading company gradually advances the left shoulder, his subdivision conforming to his movements. The rear subdivisions execute the change of direction on the same ground and in the same manner as the leading one.

TO HALT THE COLUMN.

363. (1) **Battalion,** (2) **HALT.**

The column halts, and the guides stand fast, although they may have lost distance and be out of the direction of the subdivisions in front.

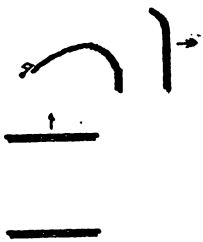
TO FACE THE COLUMN TO THE REAR, AND TO MARCH IT TO THE REAR.

364. (1) **Fours right** (or **left**) **about,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Battalion,** (4) **HALT;** or, (3) **Guide** (**right** or **left**).

If the companies are unequal in size, each captain gains the trace and distance by obliquing his company when necessary, causing it to lengthen or shorten the step.

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BEING IN COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE, TO CHANGE DIRECTION.



Pl. 80, Par. 365.

365. Being in march: (1) **Column right** (or **left**); or, (1) **Column half right** (or **half left**), (2) **MARCH.**

The chief of the first subdivision commands: **Right turn.**

The leading subdivision turns to the right, the chief adding: (1) **Full step,** (2) **March,** upon its completion.

The other subdivisions march squarely up to the turning point and each changes direction by the same commands and means as the first.

TO PUT THE COLUMN IN MARCH AND CHANGE DIRECTION AT THE SAME TIME.

366. (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide right** (or **left**), (3) **Column right** (or **left**); or, (3) **Column half right** (or **half left**), (4) **MARCH.**

BEING IN COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE, TO FORM LINE TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

367. The guides on the side toward which the movement is to be made covering at full distance, to form line and halt: (1) **Companies right** (or **left**), (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guides,** (4) **POSTS.**

At the first command the left guide of the leading company places himself facing the right, nearly company distance in front the right of the column, so as to be against one of the left files of his company, when the movement is completed; the guide is assured in his position by the adjutant or sergeant major; each captain places himself facing to the front, on the right of his company, and verifies the alignment.

At the command **posts,** the guides return to their posts in line.

To form line and advance: (1) **Companies,** (2) **Right** (or **left turn**), (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Guide center,** (5) **Full step,** (6) **MARCH.**

The sixth command is given when all the companies have completed the turn.

...**368.** Being in column at full distance at a halt, if the guides do not cover or have not their proper distances, to correct them the major establishes the right files of the leading company and the company next in rear in the desired direction, and commands: (1) **Right** (or **left**) **guides,** (2) **COVER.** The right guides place themselves covering the first two, each at full distance from the guide next in front; the adjutant and sergeant major assure their positions;

the major then commands: (1) **Right** (or **left**), (2) **DRESS.**

Each captain aligns his company on the guide and commands: **FRONT.**

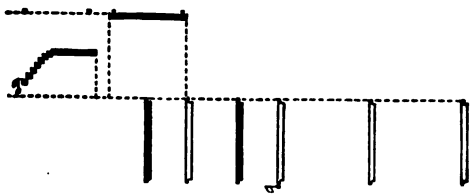
Should any company be at a considerable distance from its guide, the captain gives the preparatory commands for moving it into place, adding: **MARCH,** at the command **dress** from the major.

BEING IN COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE, TO FORM ON RIGHT OR LEFT INTO LINE.

369. Being in march: (1) **On right** (or **left**) **into line,** (2) **MARCH.**

The captain of the first company commands: **Right turn,** and when the company has advanced to the guides halts it.

The other companies continue the march, each captain giving the commands: (1) **Right turn,** (2) **MARCH,** upon arriving opposite the right of his place in line.

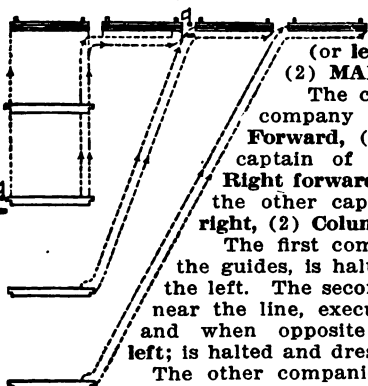


Pl. 81, Par. 369.

Being at a halt at the first command, captains of companies in rear of the first command: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide right.**

BEING IN COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE, TO FORM FRONT INTO LINE.

Pl. 82, Par. 370.



370. Being at a halt: (1) **Right** (or **left**) **front into line,** (2) **MARCH.**

The captain of the first company commands: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide left,** the captain of the second: (1) **Right forward,** (2) **Fours right,** the other captains: (1) **Fours right,** (2) **Column half left.**

The first company advances to the guides, is halted and dressed to the left. The second company, when near the line, executes **column right,** and when opposite its place, **fours left;** is halted and dressed to the left.

The other companies on nearing the line change direction half right and com-

plete the movement as prescribed for the second company.

If marching, the captain of the first company omits the command **forward,** and changes the guide if necessary.

371. To form faced to the rear, the major adds **faced to the rear** after **front into line.**

Executed as above, except that the companies march just beyond the line, halt and wheel about by fours, halt, and dress toward the point of rest.

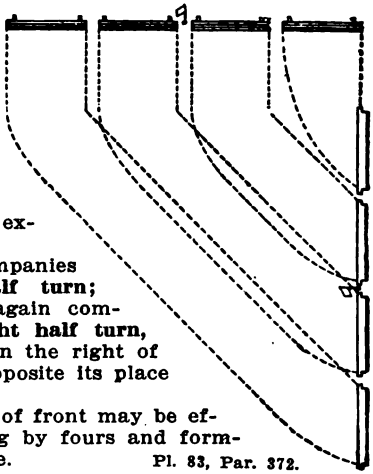
TO CHANGE FRONT.

372. Being in line: (1) **Change front on first** (or **fourth) company,** (2) **Companies,** (3) **Right** (or **left) half turn,** (4) **MARCH,** (5) **Guide right** (or **left).**

The first company executes **right turn.**

The other companies execute **right half turn;** each captain again commands: (1) **Right half turn,** (2) **MARCH,** when the right of his company is opposite its place in line.

373. The change of front may be effected by wheeling by fours and forming front into line.



Pl. 83, Par. 372.

374. To change front faced to the rear, the major adds **faced to the rear** to the command **change front on first** (or **fourth) company.** The movement is executed as just explained, except that the companies are marched across the line, halted just beyond it, wheeled about by fours, halted, and dressed as before.

375. The major may direct the guides to be posted in an oblique direction; the movement will be executed in the same manner, the designated company conforming to the line established by the guides.

BEING IN LINE, TO ADVANCE IN LINE OF COMPANIES IN COLUMNS OF FOURS.

376. (1) **Companies,** (2) **Right** (or **left) forward,** (3) **Fours right** (or **left),** (4) **MARCH,** (5) **Guide (right, left** or **center).**

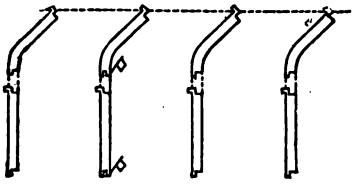
Each company executes **right forward, fours right;** the leading fours preserve the interval necessary to form front into line, and march abreast.

377. The line of columns of fours is **put in march, halted, marched to the rear,** and **at the oblique** by the same commands and means as the battalion in line.

MARCHING IN LINE OF COMPANIES IN COLUMNS OF FOURS, TO GAIN GROUND TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT AND FRONT.

378. (1) **Companies,** (2) **Column half right** (or **half left**), (3) **MARCH.**

To resume the original direction: (1) **Companies,** (2) **Column half left** (or **half right**), (3) **MARCH.**

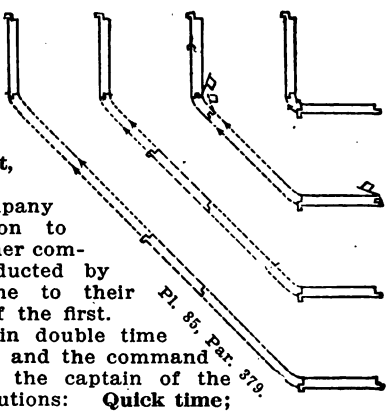


Pl. 84, Par. 378.

The companies regulate their movements by those of the company toward which the movement is made, as when obliquing. On resuming the direct march the guide is again announced.

MARCHING IN LINE OF COMPANIES IN COLUMNS OF FOURS, TO CHANGE DIRECTION.

379. (1) **Change direction to the right** (or **left,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Battalion,** (4) **HALT**; or, (3) **Guide (right, left, or center).**



Pl. 85, Par. 379.

The first company changes direction to the right; the other companies are conducted by the shortest line to their places abreast of the first.

If marching in double time or in quick time and the command be **double time,** the captain of the first company cautions: **Quick time;** the other companies execute the movement in double time, and on arriving abreast of the first company their captains command: (1) **Quick time,** (2) **MARCH.** During the movement the guide is on the side toward which the change is made; on its completion the major announces the guide. If the command **halt** be given during the execution of the movement, only those companies halt that have arrived in place; the others successively halt upon arriving on the line.

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MARCHING IN LINE OF COMPANIES IN COLUMNS OF FOURS, TO FORM LINE.

380. (1) Companies, (2) Right (or left) front into line, (3) MARCH, (4) Battalion, (5) HALT.

Each company executes **right front into line.**

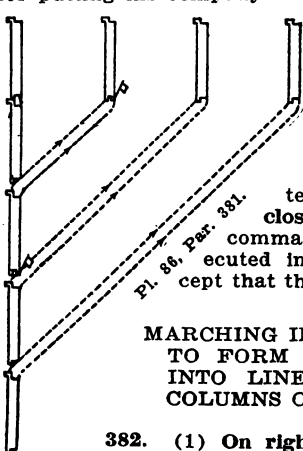
The command **halt** is given when the leading fours have advanced company distance.

If executed in double time, the major announces the guide immediately after the command **march.**

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM FRONT INTO LINE OF COMPANIES IN COLUMNS OF FOURS.

381. (1) Right (or left) front into line of companies in columns of fours, (2) MARCH.

The captain of the first company cautions: **Continue the march;** the other captains command: **Column half right;** the first company having advanced company distance is halted; when the other companies have gained full intervals they execute **column half left** and halt abreast of the first company. If at a halt, each captain gives the commands necessary for putting his company in march.



Pl. 86, Par. 381.

In advancing in line of columns of fours the intervals between companies at full and close interval are the same as the full and close distance in column.

To form at close interval the major adds **at close interval** to the first command; the movement is executed in the same manner, except that the interval is eight paces.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM ON RIGHT OR LEFT INTO LINE OF COMPANIES IN COLUMNS OF FOURS.

382. (1) On right (or left) into line of companies in columns of fours, (2) MARCH.

The first company executes **column right,** advances company distance and twelve paces in the new direction and is halted; each of the other companies marches beyond the preceding company, executes **column right** when opposite its place, and is halted abreast of the first company. If at a halt, captains give the commands necessary for putting their companies in march.

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MARCHING IN LINE OF COMPANIES IN COLUMNS OF FOURS, TO MARCH IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

383. (1) **Fours right** (or left), (2) **MARCH**, (3) **Guide** (right or left).

BEING IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES, TO MARCH IN LINE OF COMPANIES IN COLUMNS OF FOURS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

384. (1) **Fours right** (or left), (2) **MARCH**, (3) **Guide** (right, left, or center).

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO MARCH IN LINE OF COMPANIES IN COLUMNS OF FOURS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

385. (1) **Companies**, (2) **Column**, **right** (or left), (3) **MARCH**, (4) **Guide** (right, left, or center).

To march again in column of fours: (1) **Companies**, (2) **Column right** (or left), (3) **MARCH.**

BEING IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS AND TO FORM AGAIN IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES.

386. (1) **Companies**, (2) **Right** (or left) **forward**, (3) **Fours right** (or left), (4) **MARCH.**

To form again in column: (1) **Companies**, (2) **Right** (or left) **front into line**, (3) **MARCH**, (4) **Battalion**, (5) **HALT**; or, if executed in double time, (4) **Guide left** (or right).

The companies execute these movements simultaneously.

387. All the movements prescribed in Par. 386 may be executed by platoons, substituting **platoons** for **companies** in the commands and explanations.

ADVANCING IN LINE OF COMPANIES IN COLUMNS OF FOURS, TO CLOSE AND EXTEND INTERVALS.

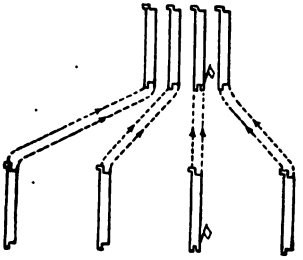
388. To close intervals: (1) **On** (such) **company close intervals**, (2) **MARCH**, (3) **Battalion**, (4) **HALT**; or, (3) **Guide** (right, left, or center).

The captain of the designated company cautions: **Continue the march**, the captains to the right command: **Column half left**; those to the left: **Column half right.**

The designated company halts at the fourth command; the other companies incline toward it until they gain the close interval, when by command of their captain they change direction, half right or half left, march to the front and halt on arriving abreast of the one designated.

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If marching in double time or in quick time, and the command be **double time**, the captain of the designated company cautions: **Quick time**; the other companies move in double time, and when they arrive abreast of the designated company take quick time.



Pl. 87, Par. 388.

Intervals are extended, gaining ground to the front, on the same principles: (1) **On (such) company extend intervals**, (2) **MARCH**, (3) **Battalion**, (4) **HALT**; or, (3) **Guide (right, left, or center)**.

TO CLOSE INTERVALS WITHOUT GAINING GROUND TO THE FRONT.

389. The major wheels the battalion by fours into column of companies, the column is then closed, as in Par. 391, after which the battalion is wheeled by fours into line of columns of fours.

Intervals may be extended on the same principles.

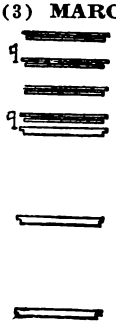
The battalion is wheeled by fours into close column, and full distance taken as in Par. 392, after which the battalion is wheeled by fours into line of columns of fours.

CLOSE COLUMN OR IN MASS.

390. The distance between companies in close column is five paces.

BEING IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES AT FULL DISTANCE, AND AT A HALT, TO FORM CLOSE COLUMN.

391. (1) **Close in mass**, (2) **Guide right** (or **left**), (3) **MARCH.**



Pl. 88, Par. 391.

The captain of the first company cautions: **Stand fast**, the other captains command: (1) **Forward**, (2) **Guide right.**

The rear companies move forward; each is halted when it arrives at five paces from the one that precedes it; each captain establishes his guide and dresses his company to the right.

If marching, the major omits the command for the guide and the captains of the rear companies omit the commands for putting them in march.

At the command **march**, the first company is halted.

If marching in quick time, and the

command be **double time,** the captain of the first company cautions it to advance in quick time; each of the other captains commands: (1) **Quick time,** (2) **MARCH,** upon closing to five paces.

If marching in double time, the movement is executed in the same manner; the captain of the first company commands: **Quick time,** at the first command of the major.

To arrest the march during the execution of the movement: (1) **Battalion,** (2) **HALT.**

Only those companies halt that have closed to five paces; the other companies halt successively at the commands of their captains, upon closing to five paces.

To close the column on the rearmost company, the major wheels the battalion about by fours; the column is then closed as before; when closed, the battalion is again wheeled about by fours.

BEING IN CLOSE COLUMN, TO TAKE FULL DISTANCE.

392. Being at a halt: (1) **Take full distance,** (2) **Guide right** (or **left**), (3) **MARCH.**

The captain of the first company commands: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide right.**

Each of the other captains commands: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide right,** (3) **MARCH,** when his company is at full distance.

If marching, the major omits the command for the guide.

If marching in quick time the captains of the companies in rear of the first halt them at the command **march,** and put them in march as above explained.

If marching in quick time and the command be **double time,** the captain of the first company commands **double time,** the other captains caution their companies to continue the quick time, and successively command: (1) **Double time,** (2) **MARCH,** when at full distance.

If marching in double time, the first company advances in double time; the captains of the other companies command: **Quick time,** at the first command of the major, and successively command: (1) **Double time,** (2) **MARCH,** when at full distance.

To form line to or on the right or left the major first causes the column to take full distance.

TO PLOY INTO CLOSE COLUMN.

393. Close column is always ployed with the designated or leading company in front.

The adjutant or sergeant major nearest the designated company places himself in front of the leading guide and assures the position of the other guides.

BEING IN LINE, TO PLOY INTO CLOSE COLUMN.

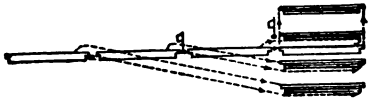
394. Being at a halt: (1) **Close column on first**

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command, (2) Fours right, (3) MARCH.

The captain of the first company commands: **(1) Forward, (2) Guide left.**

The first company advances eight paces, is halted and dressed to the left; the other companies execute **fours right.**



Pl. 89, Par. 394.

The captain of the second company halts in rear of the left of the first, and when his rear four passes him, forms line to the left, halts the company, establishes his left guide five paces in rear of the left guide of the first, and dresses his company to the left.

The other companies incline to the right and each marches by the shortest line to a point five paces in rear of the left guide of the preceding company, inclines to the left and executes what has been prescribed for the second company.

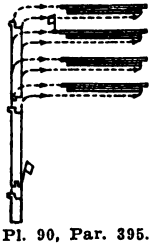
The closed column is ployed on the fourth company, by similar commands and means. The companies are dressed to the right.

If marching, the captain of the designated company cautions: **Continue the march;** the movement is executed as explained.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO PLOY INTO CLOSE COLUMN, FACED TO THE FRONT.

395. (1) **Close column, (2) First company, (3) Column right** (or **left**), (4) **MARCH.**

The first company executes **column right** and the leading fours having advanced twelve paces in the new direction, the captain halts and as his rear four passes him, forms line to the left, halts the company, and dresses it to the left.



Pl. 90, Par. 395.

Each of the other companies moves forward and executes **column right,** so as to enter the column five paces in rear of the preceding company, forms line to the left and is dressed to the left.

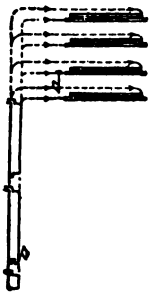
If at a halt, each captain gives the commands necessary to put his company in march.

Close column may be formed in an oblique direction on the same principles by substituting the command: **(3) Column half right** (or **half left**), **for (3) Column right** (or **left**).

396. To form the close column faced to the rear, the major adds: **Faced to the rear after close column, in his commands.**

The movement is executed as just explained, ex-

cept that the companies in rear of the first successively enter the column beyond the point where the first changed direction, and each captain forms his company in line to the right or left and dresses it to the right or left according as the company changed direction to the right or left.

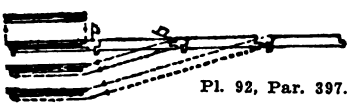


Pl. 91, Par. 396.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO PLOY INTO CLOSE COLUMN FACED TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

397. (1) **Close column,** (2) **First company,** (3) **Fours right** (or **left**), (4) **MARCH.**

The first company executes **fours right,** the captain commands: **Guide right,** and the company having advanced five paces in the ne wdirection is halted and dressed to the right; the other companies form close column as prescribed in par. 394.



Pl. 92, Par. 397.

If at a halt, captains give the commands necessary for putting their companies in march.

BEING IN CLOSE COLUMN, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS.

398. Being at a halt: (1) **Column of fours,** (2) **First company,** (3) **Right** (or **left forward**), (4) **Fours right** (or **left**), (5) **MARCH.**

The first company executes **right forward, fours right.**

Each of the other companies executes the same movement in time to follow the one preceding.

The major may command: (1) **Columns of fours,** (2) **First** (or **Fourth**) **company,** (3) **Fours right** (or **left**), (4) **MARCH.**

The designated company executes **fours right.**

Each of the other companies executes **fours right,** or **right forward, fours right,** in time to follow the one preceding.

MOVEMENTS IN CLOSE COLUMN.

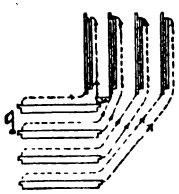
399. A close column **advances, halts, obliques, marches by the flank** and **resumes the march in column, faces to the rear, marches to the rear, changes direction, gains ground to the right or left when marching by the flank and resumes the original direction** by the same commands and means as a column at full distance.

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BEING IN CLOSE COLUMN, TO CHANGE DIRECTION BY THE FLANK.

400. (1) **Change direction by the right** (or **left**) **flank,** (2) **Fours right** (or **left**), (3) **MARCH.**

The captain of the first company commands: (1) **Right forward,** (2) **Fours right.**



Pl. 93, Par. 400.

The first company executes **right forward, fours right;** the captain, as the rear four completes its wheel to the front, forms the company in line to the left, halts it and dresses it to the left.

The other companies execute **fours right** and direct their march so as to enter the new column eight paces in rear of and parallel to the first company; each captain halts when opposite the left guide of the preceding company and allows his company to march past him, forms it in line to the left and dresses it to the left.

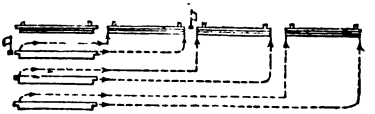
The first company may, by order of the major, be inclined at any angle to the original front. By this method any direction may be given to a close column.

401. The close column marching by the flank changes direction by the same commands and means as when at full intervals (Par. 379).

TO DEPLOY THE CLOSE COLUMN.

402. Being at a halt: (1) **Deploy column,** (2) **Fours right** (or **left**), (3) **MARCH.**

The captain of the first company cautions: **Stand fast.**



Pl. 94, Par. 402.

The first company is dressed to the left; the other companies execute **fours right;** each captain halts when three paces beyond the right of the preceding company, and as the rear of his company passes him, wheels it by fours to the left, halts it near the line and dresses it to the left.

If marching, the captain of the first company halts it at the command **march;** the movement is executed as before.

403. To deploy the column faced to the rear without first causing it to wheel about by fours, the major adds the command: **Faced to the rear, after deploy column.**

The movement is executed as already explained, except that each company marches just beyond the line, halts, and then wheels about by fours, after which it is dressed toward the point of rest.

MOVEMENTS BY PLATOONS.

404. The major may form the battalion in column of platoons to the right or left, form line from column of platoons to the right or left, form column of fours from column of platoons, and the reverse by the commands and means prescribed in the School of the Company.

BEING IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES, AT FULL DISTANCE, TO BREAK INTO COLUMN OF PLATOONS.

405. (1) **Right (or left) by platoons,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide left (or right).**

Executed by each company as in Par. 293.

406. To reform the companies: (1) **Form companies,** (2) **Right (or left) oblique,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Battalion,** (5) **HALT;** or, (4) **Guide left (or right.**

Executed by each company as in Par. 294, except that when executed in quick time the captains do not halt the leading platoons till the command **halt** from the major.

407. Distances are taken and closed in column of platoons as in column of companies.

BEING IN MARCH IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO FORM ON RIGHT OR LEFT INTO LINE.

408. (1) **On right (or left) into line,** (2) **MARCH.**

The first company executes **on right into line** (Par. 157), halting at the guides (Par. 346, **a** and **c**); the other companies march beyond the first, each captain commanding: (1) **On right into line,** (2) **MARCH,** upon arriving opposite his place in line.

If executed from a halt, the captains of companies in rear of the first command: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide right.**

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO FORM FRONT INTO LINE.

409. (1) **Right (or left) front into line,** (2) **MARCH.**

The captain of the first company commands: (1) **Form company,** (2) **Right oblique;** the other captains command: **Column half right.** The first company is halted and dressed to the left against the guides; each of the other companies executes **column half right,** advances in the new direction until the left of its first platoon is opposite its place in line, when the company changes direction half left, and when at platoon distance from the line forms company as prescribed for the first company.

If executed from a halt, the captains of companies in rear of the first command: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide left,** (3) **Column half right.**

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TO FORM LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS.

410. A platoon column is a company in column of platoons.

The **full interval** between companies in line of platoon columns is platoon front and three paces; the **close interval** is three paces; full interval is taken unless close is specified in the commands.

411. Advancing in line of platoon columns, intervals are closed and extended by the commands and means prescribed in Par. 388.

To close intervals without gaining ground to the front: (1) **On (such) company, close intervals,** (2) **MARCH.**

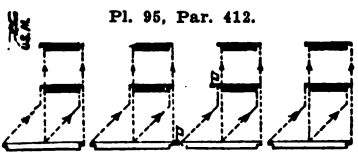
The designated company stands fast.

Each of the other companies moves by the flank toward the designated company, inclining slightly to the rear, and when at six paces from the preceding company is wheeled by fours to the front and halted and dressed on the line of the designated company.

Intervals are extended on the same principles.

BEING IN LINE TO ADVANCE IN LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS WITH FULL INTERVALS.

412. (1) **Companies,** (2) **Right** (or **left**) **by platoons,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Guide (right, left,** or **center).**



Pl. 95, Par. 412.

The captains announce the guide on the flank toward the base company; if the guide be center, the captain of the right center company cautions: **Guide left.**

413. The line of platoon columns **advances, halts, faces to the rear,** marches to the rear, and **changes direction** by the same commands and means as prescribed for a line of columns of fours.

BEING IN LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS, TO FORM LINE.

414. (1) **Form companies,** (2) **Right** (or **left**) **oblique,** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Battalion,** (5) **HALT;** or, (4) **Guide center.**

Executed by each company as in Par. 294.

If executed in double time, the major commands: **Guide center,** as soon as the rear platoons arrive on the line.

BEING IN LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS, TO FORM COLUMN OF COMPANIES TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

415. (1) **Platoon right** (or **left**), (2) **MARCH.**

BEING IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES AT FULL DISTANCE, TO FORM LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

416. (1) **Platoons right (or left),** (2) **MARCH.**

MARCHING IN LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS, TO FORM COLUMN OF PLATOONS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

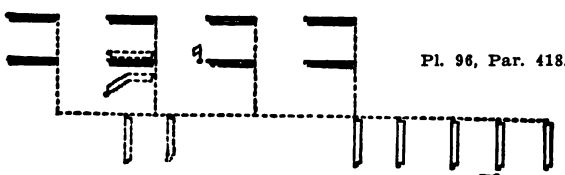
417. (1) **Companies,** (2) **Column right (or left),** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Guide right (or left).**

To march again line of platoon columns: (1) **Companies,** (2) **Column right** (or left), (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Guide (right, left, or center).**

BEING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS TO FORM ON RIGHT OR LEFT INTO LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS.

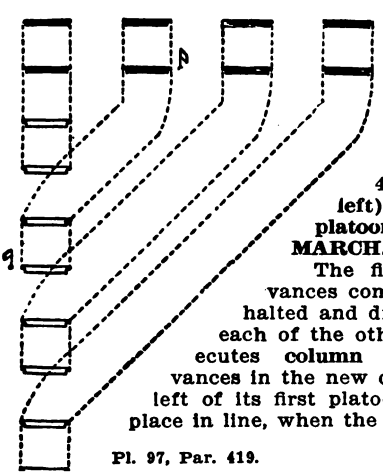
418. (1) **On right** (or left) **into line of platoon columns,** (2) **MARCH.**

The first company changes direction to the right, and when the leading platoon has advanced company distance, the captain commands: (1) **Company,** (2) **HALT.**



Pl. 96, Par. 418.

Each of the other companies marches beyond the preceding company, changes direction, and forms on its left at the proper interval.



Pl. 97, Par. 419.

BEING IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS, TO FORM FRONT INTO LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS.

419. (1) **Right** (or left) **front into line of platoon columns,** (2) **MARCH.**

The first company advances company distance, is halted and dressed to the left; each of the other companies executes **column half right,** advances in the new direction until the left of its first platoon is opposite its place in line, when the company changes

direction half left, and when abreast of the first company is halted and dressed to the left.

TO MARCH THE LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS BY THE FLANK.

420. (1) **Fours right (or left),** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide right (or left).**

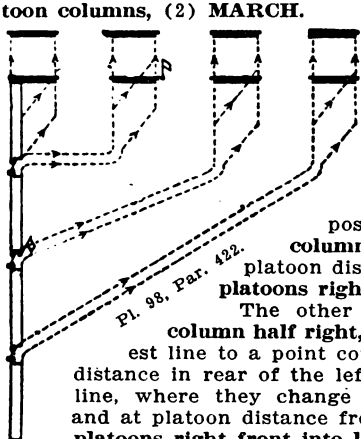
To march again in line of platoon columns: (1) **Fours right (or left),** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide right (left or center).**

MARCHING BY THE FLANK, TO FORM LINE OF COMPANIES IN COLUMNS OF FOURS.

421. (1) **Platoons,** (2) **Column right (or left),** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Guide (right, left, or center).**

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM FRONT INTO LINE OF PLATOON COLUMNS.

422. (1) **Right (or left) front into line of platoon columns,** (2) **MARCH.**



Pl. 98, Par. 422.

The first company executes **platoons right front into line** (Par. 282.) The second company executes **column right**; when its leading four is opposite its place in line, **column left**; and when at platoon distance from the line, **platoons right front into line.**

The other companies execute **column half right,** move by the shortest line to a point company plus platoon distance in rear of the left of their places in line, where they change direction half left, and at platoon distance from the line execute **platoons right front into line.**

TO FORM STREET COLUMN.

423. Being in column of companies at full distance: (1) **Street column,** (2) **MARCH.** The first company halts and stands fast; the second forms in column of fours, three paces in rear of the right four of the first company; the third forms similarly in rear of the left four of the first company; the fourth company closes upon the second and third; all the officers and the color guard take post within the column, captains opposite the centers of their companies, the others near their posts in line or column.

Being in column of fours: (1) **Street column,** (2) **Right (or left) front into line,** (3) **MARCH.**

The first and fourth companies execute **right front into line,** and the formation is completed as prescribed.

The numbers of the companies remain unchanged till column of companies or fours is again formed.

If there be but three companies in the battalion, the first and second platoons of the second company execute what is prescribed for the second and third companies, and the third company closes upon the second.

With five companies, the platoons of the fourth company form in rear of the second and third companies, as above prescribed for the platoons of the second company, and the fifth company closes upon the fourth.

With six companies, the fourth company forms column of fours and follows the second, the fifth follows the third, and the sixth closes upon the fourth and fifth.

The street column **advances, obliques, changes direction, halts,** and **marches by the flank** and **to the rear** by the same commands and means as a column at full distance; in marching by the flank the flank companies oblique sufficiently to follow in rear of the flank fours of the leading company, the right or left front rank man of the leading company acts as guide, and in changing direction the rear company regulates its movements on the companies in columns of fours.

TO FORM SQUARE.

Being in street column: (1) **Form square,** (2) **MARCH.** The leading company halts or stands fast; the right and left flank companies wheel by fours to the right and left, respectively, and halt; the rear company executes **about face.**

To form again in street column: (1) **Street column,** (2) **MARCH.**

The company that was leading when the square was formed stands fast; the rear company executes **about face;** the right and left flank companies wheel by fours to the left and right, and halt; they regain their positions when the column marches.

Being in street column, to form column of companies at full distance: (1) **Column of companies,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guide right** (or **left**). The first company advances, the flank companies execute front into line in double time, each when at full distance from the preceding company, and the rear company advances when at full distance. Officers, guides, etc., return to their posts.

The street column forms column of fours by the commands prescribed in Par. 398. The designated company executes the movement, the other companies take their proper places in column of fours. The officers, etc., resume their posts in column.

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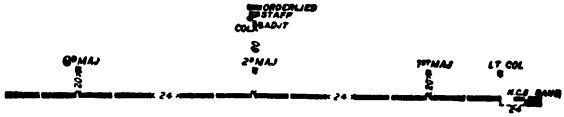
EVOLUTIONS OF THE REGIMENT.

424. The regiment is supposed to consist of three battalions, but the rules prescribed are applicable to a less or greater number.

The colonel is the instructor.

POSTS OF FIELD OFFICERS, REGIMENTAL STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, AND BAND.

425. In line, and in line of columns, the colonel is posted thirty paces in front of the line, opposite its center; in line of masses, this distance is reduced to fifteen paces; in column, he habitually marches at the head of the regiment.



Pl. 99, Par. 425.

In line, in line of columns, or in line of masses, the lieutenant colonel is posted on a line with the majors, opposite the right of the first battalion; in column, he is on the side of the guide, abreast of and twenty paces from the head; during field movements and on the march, he is not restricted to any particular post; he acts as an assistant to the colonel as the latter may direct.

The adjutant rides on the left of the colonel; the other staff officers ride six paces in rear of the colonel, in the order of rank, the senior on the right.

Mounted trumpeters and orderlies ride three paces in rear of the staff.

In line, the band is posted with the left of its front rank twenty-four paces to the right of the first battalion. In the evolutions, it takes, as far as practicable, the positions prescribed in the School of the Battalion, unless excused or a position is assigned to it by the colonel.

GENERAL RULES FOR COMANDS.

426. The colonel's commands are given orally, by the trumpet, or communicated by staff officers or orderlies. The majors, unless otherwise directed, repeat the commands of the colonel as soon as given; and add such commands and cause their battalions to execute such movements as may be necessary before the general movement.

Each major gives the commands necessary to in-

sure the execution of the movements by his battalion at the proper time.

After the general movement, each major adds such commands as may be necessary to complete the movement in his battalion, such as **guides posts**, etc.

The colonel may preface his commands by: (1) **Battalions**, (2) **ATTENTION.** He may permit battalions to stand **at ease**, while awaiting the completion of the general movement by other battalions.

When the formation will admit of the simultaneous execution of movements by battalions, the colonel may have them execute the movements prescribed in the School of the Battalion by prefixing the command **Battalions** to the commands therein prescribed.

When the formation will admit of the simultaneous execution of movements by companies or platoons, the movements are executed as in the School of the Battalion, the colonel giving the commands prescribed for the major, except that in announcing the guide, in line and in line of columns, he commands: (Such) **the base battalion.**

The colonel may designate a battalion to execute a separate movement by prefixing the command: (Such) **battalion** to the commands prescribed in the School of the Battalion.

FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT.

427. The regiment is formed by battalions, in line, in line of platoon columns, or in line of masses, at the discretion of the colonel.

At reviews and other forms of ceremony, the battalions are posted from right to left, according to the rank of battalion commanders present, the senior on the right. A battalion whose major is in command of the regiment, retains its place. On other occasions the battalions are posted at the discretion of the colonel.

The interval between battalions in line or in line of masses is twelve paces.

In whatever direction the regiment faces, the battalions are designated from the right when in line, and the head when in column, **first battalion, second battalion,** and so on.

To receive the regiment, the colonel takes post, facing the line.

The adjutant indicates to the adjutant of the base battalion the point of rest and the direction of the line, then takes post facing the line, about fifteen paces in front of the center.

The lieutenant colonel and staff take post as the last battalion is formed. The formation completed, the adjutant commands: (1) **Battalions**, (2) **ATTENTION**, presents the regiment to the colonel as explained for presenting a battalion, and takes post with the colonel, passing by his right.

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TO OPEN AND CLOSE RANKS.

428. Being in line, at a halt: (1) **Open ranks,** (2) **MARCH.** To close ranks: (1) **Close ranks,** (2) **MARCH.** Executed in each battalion (Pars. 186 and 187), regulating on the first battalion.

RESTS.

429. Executed as in Par. 22.

To resume attention: (1) **Battalions,** (2) **ATTENTION.**

430. To dismiss the regiment: (1) **Dismiss your battalions.**

Each major conducts his battalion to its parade ground, where it is dismissed as prescribed.

TO ADVANCE.

431. Being in line, the colonel gives the commands prescribed in the School of the Battalion for advancing in line of columns.

The major of the base battalion adds: **Guide center;** the other majors announce the guide toward the base battalion, and regulate the march of their battalions upon it.

To reform the line, the colonel gives the same commands as a battalion commander, substituting **battalions, halt,** for **battalion, halt.**

To advance a short distance in line: (1) **(Such) the base battalion,** (2) **Forward,** (3) **MARCH.**

At the command **forward,** each major adds: **Guide center.**

The majors regulate the march of their battalions upon the base battalion.

TO HALT THE REGIMENT.

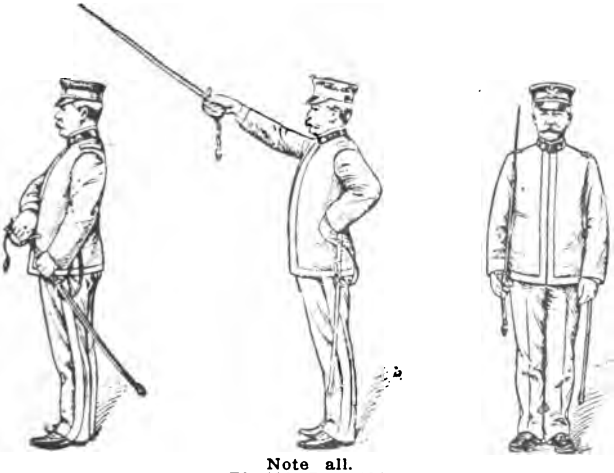
432. (1) **Battalions,** (2) **HALT.**

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MANUAL OF THE SABER.

433. Whenever the word **saber** appears it applies also to the **sword.**

434. (1) Draw, (2) SABER.



Note all.
Pl. 100, Par. 434.

At the command **draw,** unhook the saber with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb on the end of the hook, fingers lifting the upper ring; grasp the scabbard with the left hand at the upper band, bring the hilt a little forward, seize the grip with the right hand, and draw the blade six inches out of the scabbard, pressing the scabbard against the thigh with the left hand.

At the command **saber,** draw the saber quickly, raising the arm to its full extent to the right front, at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the horizontal, the saber, edge down, in a straight line with the arm; make a slight pause and bring the back of the blade against the shoulder, edge to the front, arm nearly extended, hand by the side, elbow back, third and fourth fingers back of the grip; at the same time hook up the scabbard with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb through the upper ring, fingers supporting it; drop the left hand by the side.

This is the position of carry saber dismounted.

Officers unhook the scabbard before mounting; when mounted, in the first motion **of draw saber,** they reach with the right hand over the bridle hand, and without the aid of the bridle hand draw the

saber as before; the right hand at the **carry** rests on the right thigh.

On foot, officers carry the scabbard hooked up.

435. When publishing orders, the saber is held suspended from the right wrist by the saber knot; when the saber knot is used, it is placed on the wrist before drawing saber, and taken off after returning saber.

436. Being at the order or carry: (1) **Present,** (2) **SABER,** (or **ARMS**).



Pl. 101, Par. 436.

At the command **present,** raise and carry the saber to the front, base of the hilt as high as the chin and six inches in front of the neck, edge to the left, point six inches farther to the front than the hilt, thumb extended on the left of the grip, all the fingers grasping the grip.

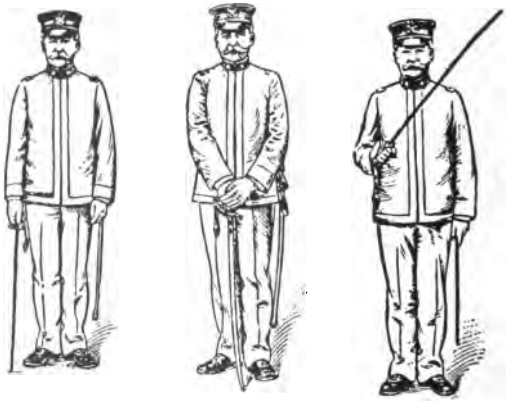
At the command **saber,** or **arms,** lower the saber, point in prolongation of the right foot and near the ground, edge to the left, hand by the side, thumb on left of grip, arm extended. If mounted, the hand is held behind the thigh, point a little to the right and front of the stirrup.

In rendering honors with troops, officers execute the first motion of the salute at the command **present,** the second motion at the command **arms.**

437. Being at a carry: (1) **Order,** (2) **SABER,** (or **ARMS**).

Drop the point of the saber directly to the front, point on or near the ground, edge down, thumb on back of grip.

Being at the **present saber,** should the next command be **order arms,** officers **order saber;** if the



Pl. 102. Par. 437. Par. 439. Par. 440.

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command be other than **order arms**, they execute **carry saber.**

When arms are brought to the order, the officers with the saber or sword drawn **order saber.**

438. The saber is held at the carry while giving commands, marching at attention or changing position in quick time.

When at the order, sabers are brought to the carry when arms are brought to any position except the present or parade rest.

439. Being at the order: (1) **Parade,** (2) **REST.** Take the position of parade rest except that the left hand is uppermost and rests on the right hand, point of saber on or near the ground in front of the center of the body, edge to the right.

At the command **attention,** resume the order saber and the position of the soldier.

440. In marching in double time, the saber is carried diagonally across the breast, edge to the front; the left hand steadies the scabbard.

441. Officers on all duties under arms draw and return saber without waiting for command. All commands to soldiers under arms are given with the saber drawn.



Pl. 103, Par. 442.

442. Being at a carry: (1) **Return,** (2) **SABER.**

At the command **return,** carry the right hand opposite to and six inches from the left shoulder, saber vertical, edge to the left; at the same time unhook and lower the scabbard with the left hand, and grasp it at the upper band.

At the command **saber,** drop the point to the rear and pass the blade across and along the left arm; turn the head slightly to the left, fixing the eyes on the opening of the scabbard, raise the right hand, insert and return the blade; free the wrist from the saber knot (if inserted in it), turn the head to the front, drop the right hand by the side, hook up the scabbard with the left hand, drop the left hand by the side.

Officers mounted, return saber without using the left hand; the scabbard is hooked up on dismounting.

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THE COLOR.

MANUAL OF THE COLOR.

443. At the **carry**, the heel of the pike rests in the socket of the sling at the right hip; the right hand graps the pike at the height of the shoulder.

At the **order**, the heel of the pike rests on the ground near the right toe, the right hand holding the pike in a vertical position.

At **parade rest**, the heel of the pike is on the ground, as at the **order**; the pike is held with both hands in front of the center of the body, left hand uppermost.

The **order** is resumed at the command **attention.**

The left hand assists the right when necessary.

The **carry** is the habitual position when the troops are at a shoulder, port or trail.

The **order** and **parade rest** are executed with the troops.

The color salute.—Being at the carry, slip the right hand up the pike to the height of the eye, then lower the pike by straightening the arm to the front.

The color salutes in the ceremony **Escort of the Color,** and when saluting an officer entitled to the honor, but in no other case.

If marching, the salute is executed when at six paces from the officer entitled to the salute; the carry is resumed when six paces beyond him.

At a halt, the salute is executed at the command **present arms,** the color being brought to the **carry** at the command **present**; the salute executed, the **order** is resumed at the command **order arms,** the color being first brought to the **carry.**

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CEREMONIES.

GENERAL RULES.

444. When forming for ceremonies, the companies of the battalion, the battalions of the regiment, the regiments of the brigade are posted by instructions of the commanding officer.

445. General, field, and staff officers are mounted. At battalion parade or review, officers may be dismounted at the discretion of the commanding officer.

Staff officers, when not otherwise prescribed, draw and return saber with their chief.

When but one staff officer is present he takes post in rear and one pace to the right of his chief.

446. In regiments, the staff is six paces in rear of the colonel, and is arranged from right to left as follows: Adjutant, other officers according to rank, senior on the right. In column, the lieutenant colonel takes post on the right of the staff.

447. In battalion, the sergeant major takes post as in Par. 317, as soon as he has posted the last guide.

448. A non-commissioned officer in command of a company, after aligning it at the formation of the battalion, takes post of the captain.

In exercises in the manual, non-commissioned officers commanding companies or subdivisions execute only the order and parade rest; in rendering honors, the present; while marching, they carry their pieces in the same position as the men.

GENERAL RULES FOR REVIEWS.

449. The adjutant or adjutant general posts men, or otherwise marks the points where the column changes direction, in such manner that its flank in passing shall be about twelve paces from the reviewing officer.

450. The post of the reviewing officer, usually opposite the center of the line, is marked by a flag.

451. The reviewing officer, his staff, and others at the reviewing stand salute the color as it passes, whether the color salutes or not; those with arms not drawn salute by uncovering; the reviewing officer alone returns the salute of the commanding officer of the troops, and of such commanding officer only.

452. The staff of the reviewing officer is in single rank, six paces in rear of him, in the following order from right to left: Officers of the general staff corps, adjutant general, aids, then the other members of the staff in the order of rank, the senior on the

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right; the flag and orderlies place themselves three paces in rear of the staff, the flag on the right.

453. Officers of the same or higher grade and distinguished personages invited to accompany the reviewing officer place themselves on his left; their staffs and orderlies place themselves respectively on the left of the staff and orderlies of the reviewing officer; all others who accompany the reviewing officer place themselves on the left of his staff, their orderlies in rear. A staff officer is designated to escort distinguished personages and to indicate to them their proper positions.

454. The staff, flag, and orderlies of brigade, division and corps commanders place themselves in the order prescribed for the staff, flag, and orderlies of the reviewing officer.

455. When the commanding officer of the troops turns out of the column, his post is on the right of the reviewing officer; his staff, in single rank, on the right of the staff already there; his flag and orderlies in rear of his staff.

When the column has passed, the commanding officer, without changing position, salutes the reviewing officer, and then with his staff and orderlies rejoins his command.

If the person reviewing the command is not mounted, the commanding officer and his staff, on turning out of the column after passing the reviewing officer, dismount preparatory to taking post on the right of the reviewing officer and his staff. In such case the salute of a commanding officer, prior to rejoining his command, is made, with the hand, before remounting.

456. The colonels repeat the commands of their brigade commander.

Whenever the colonel faces the line to give commands the majors face at the same time; they resume their front after seeing the movement executed. All such commands are executed when they have been repeated by the majors. When the command repeated is **present arms,** the lieutenant colonel and the colonel's staff salute at the command of the colonel; the major's staff salutes at the command of the major; the colonel and majors salute after resuming their front; each staff returns to the carry or order at the command of its chief. The same rules apply to the colonels and majors and to the general's, colonel's and major's staffs whenever the brigade commander faces the line to give commands.

When passing in review, the staff of each commander salutes and returns to the carry with him.

457. When the general, colonel, or major faces the line to give commands, the staff and orderlies do not change position.

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458. When the rank of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, each color salutes at the command **present arms,** given or repeated by the major of the battalion with which it is posted; and again in passing in review.

459. Each band, immediately after passing the reviewing officer, turns out of the column, takes post in front of him, continues to play until its regiment has passed, then ceases playing and follows in rear of its regiment; the band of the following regiment commences to play as soon as the preceding band has ceased.

While marching in review, but one band in each brigade plays at a time, and but one band at a time when within one hundred paces of the reviewing officer.

460. In line, when the color salutes, the march, flourishes, or ruffles are sounded by all the field music; in passing in review, by the field music with the band that is halted in front of the reviewing officer, the band continuing to play.

461. The formation for review may be modified to suit the ground.

If the post of the reviewing officer is on the left of the columns the troops march in review with the guide left; the commanding officer and his staff turn out of the column to the left, taking post as prescribed above, but to the left of the reviewing officer; in saluting, the captains give the command: (1) **Eyes,** (2) **LEFT.**

462. Except in the review of a single battalion, the troops pass in review in quick time only.

463. In reviews of brigade or larger commands, each battalion, after its rear has passed the reviewing officer fifty paces, takes the double time for one hundred yards, in order not to interfere with the march of the column in rear.

464. The troops, having passed the reviewing officer, return to their camps by the most practicable route, being careful not to delay the march of the troops in rear of them.

465. When desirable that an organization should be reviewed before an inspector junior in rank to the commanding officer, the commanding officer receives the review, and is accompanied by the inspector who takes post on his left.

PARADES.

BATTALION PARADE.

466. At the **assembly,** the companies form on their respective parade grounds, and are inspected by their captain; the inspection being completed,

adjutant's call is sounded, at which the battalion is formed in line on its parade ground.

The major takes post at a convenient distance in front of the center, and facing the battalion; his staff, except the adjutant, three paces in his rear in the order of rank from right to left.

The adjutant having commanded guides' posts, informs the first captain; **Sir, the line is formed.** The captains, commencing on the right, successively face about and command: (1) **(A or other) company,** (2) **Parade,** (3) **REST,** resume their front and take the position of parade rest; the adjutant faces to the front, commands: **SOUND OFF,** and, if dismounted, takes the position of parade rest.

The band, playing in quick time, passes in front of the captains to the left of the line and back to its post on the right, when it ceases playing. At evening parade, when the band ceases playing, **retreat** is sounded by the field music, and following the last note, and while the flag is being lowered, the band plays The Star Spangled Banner.

Just before the last note of retreat the adjutant comes to attention and faces to the left, and, as the last note ends, commands: (1) **Battalion,** (2) **ATTENTION,** and resumes his front.

The major and staff, if dismounted, stand at parade rest with arms folded while the band is playing and resume attention with the adjutant preparatory to the playing of The Star Spangled Banner; or, if the parade be not at retreat, they come to attention with the adjutant before ranks are opened.

When the music ceases the adjutant faces to the left and commands (the battalion being at attention): (1) **Open ranks,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **FRONT:** or, if the battalion be not at attention; (1) **Battalion,** (2) **ATTENTION,** (3) **Open ranks,** (4) **MARCH,** (5) **FRONT.** Ranks having been opened, he moves at a trot (if dismounted, in quick time), along the line and three paces in front of the company officers to the center, turns to the right and halts midway between the major and the battalion, faces it and commands: (1) **Present,** (2) **ARMS.** He then turns about, salutes the major, and reports: **Sir, the parade is formed.** The major returns the salute and directs the adjutant: **Take your post, sir.** The adjutant moves at a trot (if dismounted, in quick time), passes by the major's right, and takes post on the right of the staff.

The adjutant having taken his post, the major draws saber, commands: (1) **Order,** (2) **ARMS,** and adds such exercises in the manual of arms as he may desire, concluding with **order arms.** The officers and color guard, having once executed order arms, remain in that position during the exercises in the manual.

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The major then directs the adjutant: **Receive the reports, sir.** The adjutant, passing by the major's right, advances at a trot (if dismounted, in quick time); toward the center of the line, halts midway between it and the major, and commands: **REPORT.**

The captains, in succession from the right, salute, then report: **"A" (or other) company, present or accounted for;** or, **"A" (or other) company, (so many) officers or men absent,** and resume the order **sword.** The adjutant returns the salutes of the captains.

The report made, the adjutant turns about, salutes, and reports: **Sir, all are present or accounted for;** or, **Sir, (so many) officers** or **men are absent,** including in the absentees those from the band and field music reported to him by the drum major prior to the parade.

The major returns the salute and directs: **Publish the orders, sir.**

The adjutant truns about and commands: **Attention to orders;** he then reads the orders, and commands: (1) **Officers,** (2) **CENTER,** (3) **MARCH.**

At the command **center,** the company officers carry sword and face to the center. At the command **march,** the company officers close to the center and face to the front; the adjutant turns about and takes post on the right of the staff.

The officers having closed and faced to the front, the senior company officer commands: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide center,** (3) **MARCH.** The officers advance, the band playing; the left officer of the right wing is the guide, and marches on the major; the company officers are halted at six paces from the major by the senior, who commands: 1() **Officers,** (2) **HALT.** The officers halt and salute, returning to the carry sword with the major. The major then gives such instructions as he deems necessary, and commands: (1) **Officers,** (2) **POSTS,** (3) **Guide center,** (4) **MARCH.**

At the command **posts,** company officers face about.

At the command **march,** they step off and when three paces from the line the senior commands:: (1) **Officers,** (2) **HALT:** (3) **POSTS,** (4) **MARCH.**

At the command **posts,** officers face outward and at the command **march,** step off in succession at four paces distance, resume their posts and order sword.

The music ceases when all officers have resumed their posts.

The major then closes rank, commands: (1) **At trail, fours right,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Battalion,** (4) **HALT,** (5) **Pass in review,** (6) **Forward,** (7) **MARCH,** and returns saber.

At the seventh command, the column moves off, the band playing; without command from the major, the column changes direction at the points indi-

cated, and column of companies at full distance with guide to the right is formed successively to the left at the second change of direction; the major takes his post twenty-four paces in front of the band, immediately after the second change; the band having passed the reviewing officer, turns to the left out of the column, takes post in front of and facing the reviewing officer, and remains there until the review terminates.

467. The major and staff salute, turn the head as in **eyes right**, and look toward the reviewing officer when the major is six paces from him; they return to the carry and turn the head and eyes to the front when the major has passed six paces beyond him.

Without facing about, each captain commands: (1)**Eyes,** in time to add: (2) **RIGHT,** when at six paces from the reviewing officer, and commands: **FRONT,** when at six paces beyond him. At the command **eyes,** company officers execute the first motion of present sword; at the command **right,** all turn the head and eyes to the right and the company officers complete present sword; at the command **front,** all turn the head and eyes to the front, the company officers resuming the carry sword.

The non-commissioned staff, non-commissioned officers in command of subdivisions and the drum major, salute, turn the head and eyes, return to the front, resume the carry or drop the hand, at the points prescribed for the major. Officers and non-commissioned staff officers without saber or sword, salute with the hand. Non-commissioned officers in command of subdivisions render the axe salute. Guides charged with step, trace, and direction, do not execute **eyes right.**

If the reviewing officer is entitled to a salute from the color, the color salutes when at six paces from him, and is raised when at six paces beyond him.

The reviewing officer returns the salutes of only the major and the color.

468. The major, having saluted, takes post on the right of the reviewing officer, remains there until the rear of the battalion has passed, then salutes and rejoins his battalion. The band ceases to play when the column has completed its second change of direction after passing the reviewing officer.

469. When the battalion arrives at its original position in column, the major commands: (1) **Double time,** (2) **MARCH.**

The band plays in double time.

The battalion passes in review as before, except that in double time the command **eyes right** is omitted and there is no saluting except by the major when he leaves the reviewing officer.

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The review terminates when the rear company has passed the reviewing officer; the band then ceases to play, and, unless otherwise directed by the major, returns to the position it occupied before marching in review, or is dismissed; the major rejoins the battalion and brings it to **quick time.** The battalion then executes such movements as the reviewing officer may have directed, or is marched to its parade ground and dismissed.

Marching past in double time may, in the discretion of the reviewing officer, be omitted; the review terminates when the major rejoins his battalion.

REGIMENTAL PARADE.

470. The regiment is formed in line or in line of masses.

IN LINE.

471. At the **assembly,** the companies are formed and inspected.

At **adjutant's call,** each battalion is formed in line; the battalion adjutant having taken his post in front of the center, before presenting the battalion to the major, receives the reports of the captains as prescribed in battalion parade.

When the battalions are formed, to **the color,** is sounded; the regiment is then formed in line, each major opening ranks in his battalion as soon as it is formed on the line, regulating on the base battalion; each battalion adjutant takes post on the right of the staff of his major.

The adjutant, after indicating the point of rest, takes post facing to the left, six paces to the right of the post of the lieutenant-colonel, and draws saber; when the line is formed, he informs the first major; **Sir, the line is formed.** The majors, in succession, bring their battalions to parade rest.

The adjutant then turns to his left, commands: **SOUND OFF,** and takes post, facing to the front, six paces to the right of the post of the lieutenant-colonel.

The band, playing in quick time, passes in front of the adjutant and field officers to the left of the regiment and back to its post on the right, when it ceases playing.

When the parade is at retreat, the adjutant turns to the left as the last note of **retreat** is sounding, and when it is finished, commands: (1)**Battalions,** (2) **ATTENTION** and resumes his front; the band plays The Star Spangled Banner.

The adjutant then moves at a trot parallel to and three paces in front of the line of field officers to the center of the regiment, turns to the right and halts at a point midway between the colonel and the front rank, faces the regiment and com-

mands: (1) **present**, (2) **ARMS**; or, if the battalions be not at attention: (1) **Battalions**, (2) **ATTENTION**, (3) **Present**, (4) **ARMS**, faces the colonel, salutes, and reports: **Sir, the parade is formed.**

The colonel returns the salute and directs the adjutant: **Take your post, sir.** The adjutant takes his post on the right of the staff, passing by the colonel's right.

The colonel draws saber, commands: (1) **Order**, (2) **ARMS**, and adds such exercises in the manual of arms as he may desire, concluding with **order arms.**

The colonel then directs the adjutant to receive the reports.

The adjutant advances by the right of the colonel toward the line, halts midway between the colonel and the line of majors, and commands: (1) **Adjutants**, (2) **Front and center**, (3) **MARCH**, or, (3) **Trot**, (4) **MARCH.**

At the command **march**, the battalion adjutants move three paces in front of the line of majors, close to the center and face to the front. The adjutant then commands: **Report**, when the battalion adjutants, commencing on the right, salute and report: **First (or other) battalion present or accounted for**; or, **First (or other) battalion, (so many) officers and men are absent.** The adjutant returns the salutes of the battalion adjutants. The reports having been made the adjutant commands: (1) **Adjutants**, (2) **Posts**, (3) **MARCH**, or, (3) **Trot**, (4) **MARCH.** Each battalion adjutant returns to his post on the right of the staff of his major. The adjutant then faces the colonel, salutes and reports: **Sir, all are present or accounted for**; or, **Sir, (so many) officers and men are absent**, including in the absentees those from the band and field music reported to him by the drum major prior to the parade. The colonel returns the salute and directs: **Publish the orders, sir.** The adjutant faces the regiment, and, after publishing the orders, commands: (1) **Officers**, (2) **CENTER**, (3) **MARCH**, and takes post as before on the right of the staff, passing by the colonel's right.

At the command **center**, the company officers carry sword and face toward the center; each battalion staff forms line on the left of its major. At the command **march**, the company officers close to the center and face to the front.

The field officers and their staffs move by the flank to the left and right on their own line; the lieutenant-colonel, major and staff of the first battalion form in line six paces to the right of the line of company officers; the major and staff of the second battalion, and the major and staff of the third battalion, form in line six paces to the left of the company officers.

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The company officers having closed and faced to the front, the senior captain commands: (1) **Forward,** (2) **Guide center,** (3) **MARCH.**

The company officers advance, the band playing; the left officer of the right wing of the second battalion, or the left officer, first battalion, if there be but two battalions, is the guide and marches on the colonel.

When the company officers have advanced to the line of field officers, the field officers and their staffs advance in line with the company officers. The line is halted at six paces from the colonel by the senior officer who commands: (1) **Officers,** (2) **HALT.** The ceremony continues as in battalion parade.

When the colonel commands: (1) **Officers,** (2) **POSTS,** (3) **Guide center,** (4) **MARCH,** the lieutenant-colonel takes post on the right of the staff; each major moves individually to the front, turns outward, and followed by his staff takes his post by the most direct line; the company officers rejoin their commands as in battalion parade. The regiment is then marched in review and the ceremony is concluded when the last company has passed.

STREET PARADES.

472. Street parades are ordinarily commanded by a person who is designated as "grand marshal." He appoints a chief of staff and aids, and issues a general order giving all necessary directions for the formation, movement and dismissal of the parade.

This order includes:

1st. The names of his staff officers, and when and where they are to report to him.

2d. The assignment of organizations and their order in brigades and divisions, and the names and assignment of brigade commanders and marshals of divisions.

3d. The streets upon which the different brigades and divisions form, the direction in which their lines face, where the right rests, and the size of the front of subdivisions in column.

4th. The time for each division to complete its formation and stand ready to march.

5th. The time at, and place from which the head of the parade will move, and the line of march and the direction of the guide.

6th. Honors to be paid by the troops during the march.

7th. Instructions for the dismissal of the parade.

8th. Instructions regarding uniform.

473. The grand marshal marches at the head of the parade; his staff, chief of staff on the right, marches six paces in his rear in one or more ranks. The grand marshal is usually preceded by mounted police and a platoon of dismounted police who clear the way. The marshal of the first division marches

twenty-four paces in rear of the staff of the grand marshal. All other officers take post as prescribed for review.

474. Odd numbered divisions are ordinarily formed in streets to the right of the line of march, the first division nearest the starting point, lines facing opposite the direction of the march, rights resting on the line of march. Even numbered divisions are similarly formed on the streets to the left. Their lines face in the direction of the march, rights resting on the line of march. The march may be in column of companies, platoons, sections or squads.

475. If the side streets are too narrow to allow the designated formation, divisions march out on the line of march in column of squads and form column of sections, platoons, or companies left front into line, at the double time.

476. After passing the reviewing stand all organizations take up the double time for a hundred yards to clear the way for those following. The grand marshal may review the parade, just prior to its dismissal, at some designated point beyond the reviewing stand.

COMPANY INSPECTION.

477. To inspect the company on its parade ground, or in competitive drills or other occasions, the captain causes the company to open ranks, paragraph 186, and when the inspector approaches, brings the company to attention, faces to the front and salutes in person. The salute acknowledged, the captain carries sword, faces about, commands: (1) **Inspection, (2) ARMS,** and again faces to the front. He returns sword and accompanies the inspector as soon as he has been inspected.

The inspector goes to the right of the front rank. As he steps in front of the right file, the man comes to the port. If the inspector takes the axe, the man drops both hands promptly by his sides. The inspector notes the condition of the axe, the alignment of the men, the position at attention, the condition of the uniform, general appearance, and the execution of the manual movement in coming to the port and resuming the order. The inspector returns the axe at the port and the man receives it with the left hand at the balance, comes to port axe and promptly resumes the order. As the inspector steps in front of each man, the inspection proceeds as for the first. The inspector may pass the man, saluting without taking the axe; in which case, the man will resume the order at the completion of the salute. The inspector passes along the front rank from right to left, and along its rear to the right of the rear rank, thence as explained for the front rank. The inspection completed, the captain resumes his post, ranks are closed and the company dismissed.

If the inspection is to include the tents or company quarters, arms are placed in their proper places, headdress and accouterments removed and the men stand at attention near their respective lockers. In camp, they stand covered, without accouterments in front of their respective tents.

The inspector accompanied by the captain, then passes through and inspects the quarters. The first sergeant precedes the inspecting party and calls the men to attention on entering the rooms or approaching the tents. The men stand at attention but do not salute.

ESCORTS.

ESCORT OF THE COLOR.

478. The regiment being in line, the colonel details a company, other than the color company, to receive and escort the color to its place in line.

The escort is formed in column of platoons, the band in front, the color bearer between the platoons. The escort then marches, without music, to the colonel's office or quarters, and is formed in line facing the entrance, the band on the right, the color bearer one pace in front of the center of the line.

The color bearer, then goes to receive the color.

When the color bearer comes out, he halts before the entrance, facing the escort; the escort presents axes, and the field music sounds to the color.

Axes are brought to the order; the company is formed in column of platoons, the band taking post in front of the column; the color bearer places himself between the platoons; the escort marches in quick time, with guide left, back to the regiment, the band playing; the march is so conducted that when the escort arrives at thirty paces in front of the right of the regiment, the direction of the march shall be parallel to its front; when the color arrives opposite its place in line, the escort is formed in line to the left; the color bearer, passing between the platoons, advances and halts six paces in front of the colonel.

The color bearer having halted, the colonel, who has taken post fifteen paces in front of the center of his regiment, faces about, commands: (1) **Present,** (2) **AXE,** resumes his front and salutes; the field music sounds to the color, and the color bearer executes the color salute at the command present axe.

The colonel then faces about, brings the regiment to the order, at which the color bearer resumes the carry and takes his post with the color company.

The escort presents axes and comes to the order with the regiment, at the command of the colonel, after which the captain forms it again in column of platoons, and, preceded by the band, marches it to

its place in line, passing around the left flank of the regiment.

The band plays until the escort passes the left of the line, when it ceases playing and returns to its post on the right, passing in rear of the regiment.

The regiment may be brought to a rest when the escort passes the left of the line.

Escort of the color is executed by a battalion according to the same principles.

ESCORTS OF HONOR.

479. Escorts of honor are detailed for the purpose of receiving and escorting personages of high rank in the Order. The men for this purpose are selected for their soldierly appearance and superior discipline.

The escort forms in line, opposite the place where the personage presents himself, the band on the flank of the escort toward which it will march. On the appearance of the personage, he is received with the honors due to his rank. The escort is formed into column of companies, platoons, or fours, and takes up the march, the personage and his staff or retinue taking position in rear of the column; when he leaves the escort, line is formed and the same honors are paid as before.

When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where the personage is to be received, as for instance, where a court yard or wharf intervenes, a double line of sentinels is posted from that point to the escort, facing inward; the sentinels successively salute as he passes, and are then relieved and join the escort.

An officer is appointed to attend him and bear such communications as he may have to make to the commander of the escort.

FUNERAL ESCORT.

480. The escort is formed opposite the quarters of the deceased; the band on that flank of the escort toward which it is to march.

Upon the appearance of the coffin the commander commands: (1) **Present,** (2) **ARMS,** and the band plays an appropriate air; arms are then brought to the order.

The escort is next formed into column of companies, platoons, or fours. If the escort be small, it may be marched in line. The procession is formed in the following order: (1) Music, (2) Escort, (3) Clergy, (4) Coffin and pallbearers, (5) Mourners, (6) Members of the former Camp of the deceased, (7) Members of Camps in regalia, (8) Members of Camps not in regalia, (9) Delegations.

The procession being formed, the commander of the escort puts it in march.

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The escort marches slowly to solemn music; the column having arrived opposite the grave, wedge is formed facing it.

The coffin is then carried to the grave, arms are presented, the music plays an appropriate air; the coffin having been placed over the grave, the music ceases and arms are brought to the order.

The commander next commands: (1) **Parade,** (2) **REST.** The escort executes **parade rest,** officers and men inclining the head.

When the funeral services are completed and the coffin lowered into the grave a musician sounds taps.

The escort is then formed into column, marched in quick time to the point where it was assembled, and dismissed.

The band does not play until it has left the enclosure.

481. When the distance to the place of interment is considerable, the escort after having left the camp or garrison, may march **at ease** in quick time until it approaches the burial ground, when it is brought to attention. The music does not play while marching at ease.

The sounding of taps may be omitted.

482. In funeral ceremonies, six pallbearers may be selected from the grade of the deceased, or the grades next above or below. If the deceased is a commissioned officer, the coffin is borne by six non-commissioned officers; if a non-commissioned officer or private, by six privates.

483. At the funeral of a general officer,the field music sounds the march, flourishes, or ruffles, according to the rank of the deceased, whenever arms are presented, after which the band plays an appropriate air.

484. At the funeral of a mounted officer, his horse, in mourning caparison, follows the hearse.

485. Should the entrance to the cemetery prevent the hearse accompanying the escort till the latter halts at the grave, the column is halted at the entrance long enough to take the coffin from the the hearse, when the column is again put in march.

486. When necessary to escort the remains from the quarters of the deceased to the church before the funeral service, arms are presented upon receiving the remains at the quarters, and also as they are borne into the church.

487. The commander of the escort, previous to the funeral, gives the clergyman and pallbearers all needful directions.

GUARD MOUNTING.

488. At the **assembly,** the men warned for duty fall in on their company parade grounds, facing to

the front; supernumeraries fall in on the left of the line, each first sergeant then verifies his detail, inspects the dress and general appearance, and replaces by a supernumerary any man unfit to march on guard.

The band takes post on the parade, so that the left of its front rank shall be twelve paces to the right of and on a line with the guard when the latter is formed.

489. At **adjutant's call,** the adjutant, dismounted, and the sergeant major on his left, march to the parade ground. The adjutant halts and takes post so as to be twelve paces in front of and facing the center of the guard when formed; the sergeant major continues on, moves by the left flank and takes post facing to the left, twelve paces to the left of the front rank of the band; the band plays in quick or double time; the details are marched to the parade ground by the first sergeants; the detail that arrives first is so marched to the line that, upon halting, the breast of the right file shall be near to and opposite the left arm of the sergeant major; the first sergeant halts his detail, places himself in front of and facing the sergeant major, at a distance equal to or a little greater than the front of his detail, and commands: (1) **Right,** (2) **DRESS.** The detail dresses up to the line of the sergeant major and first sergeant, the right file placing his breast against the left arm of the sergeant major; the supernumeraries take post six paces in rear of the detail. The detail aligned, the first sergeant commands: **FRONT,** salutes, and then reports: **The detail is correct;** or, **(so many) privates are absent;** the sergeant major returns the salute with the right hand after the report is made; the first sergeant then passes by the right of the guard and takes post three paces in rear of his supernumerary.

Each of the other details is formed in like manner on the left of the one preceding; the privates, supernumerary, and the first sergeant of each detail dress on those of the preceding details in the same rank or line.

The company details alternate in taking the right of the line.

490. When the last detail has formed, the sergeant major takes a side step to the right, draws sword, verifies the detail, takes post two paces to the right and two paces to the front of the guard, facing to the left, causes the guard to count four; again takes post as described above and commands: (1) **Open ranks,** (2) **MARCH.**

At the command **march,** the ranks are opened as in the school of the company. The sergeant major verifies the alignment of the ranks, supernumeraries and first sergeants, and again takes post as described above, commands **FRONT,** moves parallel to the

front rank until opposite the center, turns to the right, halts midway to the adjutant, salutes and reports: **Sir, the details are correct**; or, **Sir, (so many) privates are absent**; the adjutant returns the salute, directs the sergeant major: **Take your post,** and then draws saber; the sergeant major faces about, approaches to within two paces of the center of the line, turns to the right, moves three paces beyond the left file, turns to the left, halts on the line, faces about and brings his sword to the order. When the sergeant major has reported, the officer of the guard takes post, facing to the front, three paces in front of the center of the guard, and draws sword.

The adjutant then commands: (1) **Officer,** (2) **Center,** (3) **MARCH.**

At the command **center,** the officer carries sword. At the command **march,** the officer advances and halts three paces from the adjutant, remaining at the carry. The adjutant then directs: **Inspect your guard, sir;** at which the officer commanding the guard faces about, commands: (1) **Inspection,** (2) **ARMS,** returns sword and inspects the guard.

During the inspection, the band plays; the adjutant returns sword, observes the general condition of the guard, and replaces by a supernumerary any man who is unfit for guard duty or does not present a creditable appearance. He also, when so directed, selects an orderly for the commanding officer, and notifies the commander of the guard of his selection.

If there be no officer of the guard, the adjutant inspects the guard. A non-commissioned officer commanding the guard takes post on the right of the right guide, when the guard is in line; and takes the post of the officer of the guard, when in column or passing in review.

491. The inspection ended, the adjutant places himself about thirty paces in front of and facing the center of the guard, and draws sword; the new officer of the day takes post in front of and facing the guard, about thirty paces from the adjutant; the old officer of the day takes post three paces to the right of and one pace to the rear of the new officer of the day; the officer of the guard takes post three paces in front of its center, draws sword with the adjutant and comes to the order; thereafter he takes the same relative positions as a captain of a company.

The adjutant then commands: (1) **Parade,** (2) **REST,** (3) **SOUND OFF,** and comes to the order and parade rest.

The band, playing, passes in front of the officer of the guard to the left of the line, and back to its post on the right, when it ceases playing.

The adjutant then comes to attention, carries sword and commands: (1) **Guard,** (2) **ATTENTION,** (3) **Close ranks,** (4) **MARCH.**

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The ranks are closed as in the School of the Company.

The adjutant then commands: (1) **Present,** (2) **ARMS,** faces toward the new officer of the day, salutes, and then reports: **Sir, the guard is formed.** The new officer of the day, after the adjutant has reported, returns the salute with the hand and directs the adjutant: **March the guard in review, sir.**

The adjutant carries sword, faces about, brings the guard to the order, and commands: (1) **At trail, platoons right,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guard,** (4) **HALT.**

The platoons execute the movement; the band turns to the right and places itself twelve paces in front of the first platoon.

The adjutant places himself six paces from the left flank and abreast of the commander of the guard; the sergeant major, six paces from the left flank of the second platoon.

The adjutant then commands: (1) **Pass in review,** (2) **Forward,** (3) **Guide right,** (4) **MARCH.**

The guard marches in quick time past the officer of the day, according to the principles of review, and is brought to **eyes right** at the proper time by the commander of the guard; the adjutant, commander of the guard, sergeant major, and drum major salute.

The band, having passed the officer of the day, turns to the left out of the column, places itself opposite and facing him, and continues to play until the guard leaves the parade ground.

Having passed twelve paces beyond the officer of the day, the adjutant halts; the sergeant major halts abreast of the adjutant and one pace to his left; they then return saber, salute each other and retire; the commander of the guard then commands: (1) **Platoons right forward, fours right,** (2) **MARCH,** and marches the guard to its post.

The officers of the day face toward each other and salute; the old officer of the day turns over the orders to the new officer of the day.

While the band is sounding off, and while the guard is marching in review, the officers of the day stand at parade rest with arms folded, elbows nearly the height of the shoulder. They take this position when the adjutant comes to parade rest, resume the attention with him, again take the parade rest at the first note of the march in review, and resume attention as the head of the column approaches.

The new officer of the day returns the salute of the commander of the guard and the adjutant, making one salute with the hand.

492. The first sergeants and supernumeraries come to parade rest and attention with the guard; they remain at order axe while the guard is being presented and formed into column. The senior first sergeant commands: (1) **Parade,** (2) **REST,** at the command **march** for passing in review, and: (1)

Supernumeraries, (2) **ATTENTION,** when the officers of the day cone to attention; the first sergeant come to parade rest, and to attention with the supernumeraries. The rear of the column having passed the officer of the day, each first sergeant marches his supernumerary to the company parade and dismisses him.

493. If the guard be not divided into platoons, the adjutant commands: (1) **At trail, guard right,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Guard,** (4) **HALT,** and it passes in review as above; the commander of the guard is three paces in front of its center; the adjutant places himself six paces from the left flank and abreast of the commander of the guard; the sergeant major covers the adjutant abreast of the line.

494. As the new guard approaches the guard house, the old guard is formed in line, and when the new guard arrives opposite its left, the commander of the new guard commands: (1) **Eyes,** (2) **RIGHT;** the commander of the old guard commands: (1) **Present,** (2) **AXE;** commanders of both guards salute. The new guard marches in quick time past the old guard.

When the commander of the new guard is opposite the right file of the old guard, he commands: **FRONT;** the commander of the old guard commands: (1) **Order,** (2) **AXE.**

The new guard having marched three paces beyond the right file of the old guard, changes direction to the right, and then to the left, when on a line with the old guard. The commander of the guard halts on the line of the old guard, allows his guard to march past him, and, when its rear approaches, forms it in line to the left, establishes the left guide three paces to the right of the old guard, and on a line with it, and then dresses his guard to the left.

495. The new guard being dressed, the commander of each guard, in front of and facing its center, commands: (1) **Present,** (2) **AXE,** resumes his front, salutes, carries sword, faces his guard and commands: (1) **Order,** (2) **AXE.**

Should a guard be commanded by a non-commissioned officer, he stands on the right or left of the front rank, according as he commands the old or new guard, and executes the axe salute.

496. The detachments and sentinels of the old guard are relieved, and as they come in, form on its left; the commander of the old guard then marches it, with the guide right, six paces to the front, then in column of fours to the right, and the guard marches in quick time past the new guard, both guards saluting.

497. Upon arriving on the parade ground, the commander of the old guard forms it in line, orders successively the company details two paces to the

front, and sends each, under chage of a non-commissioned officer or private, to its company.

498. In bad weather, at night, after long marches, or when the guard is very small, the music may be dispensed with, and the review be omitted.

The new officer of the day directs the adjutant: **March the guard to its post, Sir.** The adjutant brings the guard to the order or right shoulder, commands: (1) **Guard to its post,** and adds the necessary commands for the guard to move off in column of fours or twos.

499. The duties herein prescribed for the first sergeant may be performed by privates not detailed for guard.

500. Whenever practicable a single company, if of sufficient strength, furnishes the officers of the day and guard, and privates of each guard.

If the entire strength of the company is not required for the guard, the remainder is held for such other duty, including fatigue, as may be required of it. The number of supernumeraries in such detail is fixed by the commanding officer.

Supernumerary and battalion staff officers are so detailed for duty with the company furnishing the guard, as to keep the tours of service distributed as uniformly as possible among all officers available for such duty.

Guard mounting, when there is but one detail, is held as previously described; the detail is marched on as described for the first detail, the supernumeraries are distributed uniformly on the line six paces in rear of the line and the sergeant places himself three paces in rear of the center of the line of supernumeraries.

HONORS.

501. Military courtesy is the foundation of discipline and must not be considered or enforced as a mark of servility. Its observance is the mark of the soldier and gentleman, and distinguishes the recruit from the veteran. Its rules are equaly binding on officers and men, and its regulation should be observed with equal strictness by both. Civility in personal intercourse and the observance of accepted forms of military etiquette are as essential as any other forms of military training. The military salute is given as a recognition of authority. It is courtesy extended to rank and position and not to the individual. No Chopper should neglect to hold the national color in proper respect or fail in according the customary outward sign of that respect.

502. The national or regimental color or standard, uncased, passing an armed body is saluted, the field music sounding **to the color.** Officers or men passing the uncased color render the prescribed salute; with no arms in hand, the salute is made by

uncovering; the headdress is held in the right hand opposite the left shoulder, right forearm against the breast.

503. Whenever The Star Spangled Banner is played by the band on a formal occasion, or at any place where persons belonging to the service are present in their official capacity, all officers and men present stand at attention.

504. Troops under arms salute other armed bodies, the commanding officer, and his superiors; if halted in line, by presenting arms; if marching, eyes are turned in the direction of the person or body of troops saluted by the commands: (1) **Eyes,** (2) **RIGHT, (LEFT),** (3) **FRONT;** the command **front** is given when the person or body is passed. The commander of the troops salutes.

When troops are in column at a halt, the commander alone salutes; the present or eyes right (left) is omitted.

Troops are brought to attention when a body or an officer entitled to a salute passes in rear.

Unarmed troops salute as prescribed for armed bodies, except that when halted the present is omitted.

The commander of a body of troops salutes, in person, his superior officer not mentioned above; other officers and men of the command do not salute; the present or eyes right (left) is omitted.

Troops are brought to attention, if not already there, before their commander salutes.

505. No honors are paid by troops when on the march, on drill or during formation, except that they may be called to attention; no salute is rendered when marching in double time.

506. The commander of a body of troops is saluted by all officers junior in rank and by all men. The salute is returned by the commander only.

507. All officers salute on meeting and in making or receiving official reports. Military courtesy requires the junior to salute first, but when the salute is introductory to a report made at a military ceremony or formation to the representative of a common superior—as for example, to the adjutant, officer of the day, etc.—the officer making the report, whatever his rank, will salute first; when not otherwise prescribed in ceremonies, the officer to whom the report is made will acknowledge by saluting, that he has received and understood the report. When under arms the salute is made with the saber or sword if drawn; otherwise with the hand. A mounted officer dismounts before addressing a superior not mounted.

On official occasions, officers, when indoors and under arms, do not uncover, but salute with the saber or sword if drawn; otherwise with the hand. If not under arms, they uncover and stand at atten-

tion, but do not salute except when making or receiving reports.

508. Choppers carrying axes, not in ranks, when within saluting distance salute an officer with the axe salute, look toward him and retain the left hand in position until the salute is acknowledged or he is passed.

If unarmed the salute is made in a similar manner with the hand farthest from the officer; if mounted the salute is made with the right hand.

If approaching an officer the salute begins when six paces from him.

Indoors and armed with an axe, the salute is made from the position of the order or trail.

Officers are saluted whether in uniform or not.

509. A Chopper, if seated, rises on the approach of an officer, faces toward him and salutes. If standing, he faces the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place or on the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated. Choppers actually at work do not cease work to salute an officer unless addressed by him.

510. A Chopper makes the prescribed salute with the axe, or if unarmed, whether covered or uncovered, with the hand, before addressing an officer. He also makes the same salute after receiving a reply.

511. All salutes in passing or approaching are begun first by the junior at six paces distance, or, at six paces from the nearest point of passing; no salutes, except as otherwise prescribed, are made at greater distances than thirty paces.

Officers inside of a house or tent, though visible, are not saluted from the outside.

512. For the purpose of paying honors, the halls and drill rooms of the camp are considered as out of doors.

513. In incampments or at an inspection in incampments, the tents and company streets are the company quarters.

514. In rooms used for drills or meetings, before the command to fall in is given, the officers and men present shall, for the purposes of military courtesy, be considered as being indoors; but after the command to fall in has been given and until ranks are broken, the officers and men present shall for like purposes, be considered as being out of doors.

515. Meetings of organizations in drill rooms after sunset, for the purposes of paying honors, shall be considered as taking place between reveille and retreat.

516. Indoors, an unarmed Chopper uncovers and stands at attention upon the approach of an officer; he does not salute unless he addresses or is adressed

by the officer. If armed he salutes as heretofore prescribed, without uncovering.

517. When an officer enters a room where there are Choppers, the word **attention** is given by some one who perceives him, when all rise and remain standing at attention until the officer leaves the room. Choppers at meals do not rise.

...**518.** Officers at all times acknoweldge the courtesies of junior officers and Choppers by returning their salutes. When several officers in company are saluted, all who are entitled to the salute return it.

519. Officers arriving at the hedaquarters of a command, call upon the commander thereof as soon as practicable. If the visiting officer be senior to the commander, the former may sent a card, in which case it becomes the duty of the commander to make the first call.

520. Honors, courtesies, and ceremonies not referred to herein are found in Army Regulations and in the Manual of Guard Duty, United States Army.

521. When a meeting is in progress, and an officer senior in rank to the presiding officer enters, the presiding officer will command **attention,** when all will rise and remain so until directed by the presiding officer to be seated.

522. When saluting at a halt, the position of attention should be taken; if saluting when meeting or passing an officer, the position of marching at attention. In any case the coat should be buttoned, and if smoking, the pipe or cigar removed from the mouth.

523. A Chopper having occasion to address an officer in his tent will halt at three paces and salute. After the salute is acknoweldged he will enter the tent or state his errand from the outside as indicated by the officer. Upon leaving he will salute the officer from the same position outside the tent. If the front of the tent be closed, he will omit the salute but speak the officer's name in a repsctful manner to attract attention.

524. If necessary to address an officer in his tent, the position of attention will be taken three paces from and facing the entrance, and the prescribed salute rendered.

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RULES FOR INSPECTION AND COMPETITIVE DRILLS.

525. The following rules shall govern all National Encampments of the Uniform Rank, Woodmen of the World, and other occasions of like character whenever the general commanding may direct.

I. The score card shown herewith shall be the official score card and no other shall be issued. The program shall be divided into two parts, inspection and drill movements, and will be followed in the order shown thereon by captains, inspectors, and judges. At the conclusion of the first part, (inspection), the company will fall out, and when the judges signify their readiness to proceed with the second part of the program, will be re-assembled, and judged in the second part (drill and movements).

II. A time allowance of fifteen minutes will be given for the execution of the second part of the program, said time allowance to count from the command of the first sergeant to fall in for formation of the company for the second part of the program. Time will be promptly called at the expiration of fifteen minutes and judges will not consider any movements made after the time allowance is completed. Provided that each company must execute not less than— movements taken from the Drill and Axe Manual. The judges will advise the captain of the company drilling when within two minutes of the expiration of his time limit.

III. All companies and captains not complying strictly with these rules will be penalized by the judges in scoring.

IV. Under no circumstances shall any captain so far forget himself as to argue any point with the judges while on the drill ground, and any infraction of this rule will subject his company to a penalty of ten points, to be deducted from his total score.

V. The judging of the drill shall be in accordance with these rules, the official score card, and the movements provided in the official Drill and Axe Manual.

VI. All movements other than those contained in the Official Drill and Axe Manual are barred and will not be judged or receive any consideration.

VII. Companies violating this rule will be subject to protest, such protest to be filed with the judges at the conclusion of the drill of that company and before the score has been made up by the judges for said company. No verbal protest will be considered. Protests must be in writing, signed by

a captain or sergeant acting as captain, must be filed with the judges before a copy of the score has been delivered to the captain and must designate the particular movement or movements objected to. Any company so protested shall, at the request of the judges, repeat the movement or movements objected to and the decision of the judges in relation thereto shall be final.

VIII. In all competitive drills, the commanding officer shall wear the uniform of his rank, and will be scored upon his proficiency in the sword or saber manual.

IX. Companies entering competitive drills shall consist of not more than seventeen men nor less than thirteen men, including a captain and a sergeant.

X. Competing companies will be permitted to selct and combine any movemnts shown in the Official Drill and Axe Manual, provided they must conform to these rules, and the score card.

XI. Companies to enter for competitive drills must be composed of members in good standing in the Camp in whose name they are entered. Companies violating this rule will not be permitted to drill if the fact is known and in the event of winning a prize will forfeit same.

XII. No drum music or means of indicating the cadence, will be permitted in competitive drills.

XIII. Upon arriving at the place where competitive drills are to be held, each captain will apply to the commanding officer or his representative and will be furnished with the order regarding details of drill regulations which will contain the time and place his company is to report for drill.

XIV. Failure to report at the time specified in said orders, unless an extension has been granted in writing by the commanding officer or his representative, deprives the delinquent company of its place on the drill schedule.

XV. In order to procure an extension of time, the captain must apply to the commanding officer or his representative at least one hour before the time assigned his company for drill and give in writing, reason acceptable to those in authority, for such extension.

XVI. Companies located in the cities where competitive drills are held will not be barred when the general or his authorized representative selects the judges, but will be when the judges are selected by a local committe.

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XVII.

Name of Camp..... *No.*.....

Captain.....

City or Town..... *State of*.....

A Duplicate Card with the Judges' markings will be furnished the Commanding Officer.

Inspection	Position & Alignment	Captain	Gen'l Appearance	Uniform	Axe Manu'l Inspection	Possible Total	Total Made on Inspect'n	REMARKS
Scoring.....	3	3	3	3	3	15		
Drill and Movements.	Formation of Co.	Distance, Foot Action and Cadence	Execution of Manual Movements	Execution of Axe Manual	Formation of Letters of Order	Possible Total	Total Made on Drill and Movements	REMARKS
Scoring.....	5	20	30	20	10	85		
Deductions–Penalties	For Less than 16 Men	Actions of Captain	Execution of Non-Manual Mov'm'nts			Possible Total	Total Deductions and Penalties	REMARKS
Scoring.....	5	10	20			35		

Total Scored on Inspection ...

Total Scored on Drill and Manual Movements .....

Less Total Deductions and Penalties .....

Total Number Points Scored, Less Penalties

Judges

.....

.....

.....

.....

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XVIII. In order to score the full number of points allowed for the axe manual, all the following movements must be given and although the order in which given need not conform to this list, none must be omitted, though they may be repeated without incurring penalty. For the omission of any movement a pently of one point will be incurred except that of forming the letters of the Order with the axe for the omission of which two points will be deducted.

BY THE NUMBERS.

Order.
Right shoulder.
Left shoulder.
Port.
Carry.
Secure.
Present.
Ground.
Take.

WITHOUT THE NUMBERS.

Order.
Right shoulder.
Left shoulder.
Port.
Secure.
Carry.
Ground.
Take.
Present.
Parade rest.
Order kneeling.
Letters with axes.

TO CONDUCT TEAM THROUGH INSPECTION AND COMPETITIVE DRILL.

526. The captain will march his company on the drill ground to within about fifteen paces of the judges, halt and dress the company, take his position and command: (1) **Present,** (2) **AXE,** face the judges, salute and report: **"Sir, Company —, — Regiment, (giving the letter or number of his company and regiment), reports for inspection and competitive drill."** The inspecting officer will instruct the captain to prepare his team for inspection. The inspection proceeds as in paragraph 477. The inspection completed, the captain and inspector resume their posts, ranks are closed and the company permitted to fall out. When the judges have notified the captain that they are ready to proceed with the second part of the program, the captain directs the first sergeant to form the company, paragraph 141, assumes command and drills the company as

per the rules and program, concluding by forming the company in line facing the judges and presenting axes, after which the company is marched off and dismissed.

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TRUMPET CALLS, ETC.

WARNING CALLS.

527. First call, guard mounting and drill, precede the **assembly** by such intervals as may be prescribed by the commanding officer.

Mess, church and **fatigue,** classed as service calls, may also be used as warning calls.

First call is the first signal for formation for roll call and for all ceremonies except guard mounting.

Guard mounting is the first signal for guard mounting.

FORMATION CALLS.

528. Assembly; the signal for companies or details to fall in.

Adjutant's call: the signal for companies to form battalion; also for the guard details to form for guard mounting on the camp or garrison parade ground; it follows the **assembly** at such interval as may be prescribed by the commanding officer.

To the color: is sounded when the color salutes; it is also used as the signal for the battalions to form regiment.

ALARM CALLS.

529. Fire call: the signal for the men to fall in, without arms, to extinguish fire.

SERVICE CALLS.

530. Tattoo, taps, mess, sick, church, recall, issue, officers', captains', first sergeants', fatigue, school and **the general.**

The general is the signal for striking tents and loading wagons preparatory to marching.

Reveille precedes the **assembly** for roll call; **retreat** follows the **assembly,** the interval between being only that required for formation and roll call, except when there is parade.

Taps is the signal for extinguishing lights; it is usually preceded by **call to quarters** by such interval as prescribed by Army Regulations.

Assembly, reveille, retreat, adjutant's call, to the color, the **flourishes, ruffles,** and the **marches** are sounded by all the field music united; the other calls, as a rule, are sounded by the musician of the guard or orderly musician; he may also sound the **assembly** when the musicians are not united.

The morning gun is fired at the first note of reveille, or, if marches be played before **reveille,** it is fired at the commencement of the first march.

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The evening gun is fired at the last note of **retreat.**

DRILL SIGNALS.

531. The drill signals include both the preparatory commands and the commands of execution; the last note is the command of execution.

When a command is given by the trumpet, the chiefs of subdivisions give the proper commands orally.
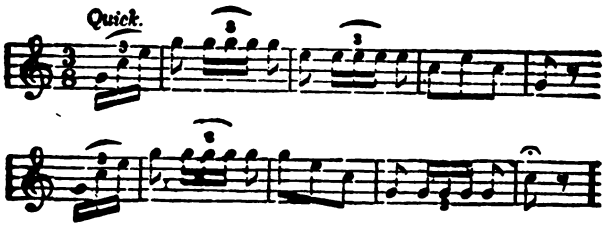
The memorizing of these signals is facilitated by observing that all signals for movements to the right are on the ascending scale, that the signals for the same movements to the left are corresponding signals on the descending scale; that changes of gait are all on the same note; that **captain's call** is the first two bars of **officers' call** with the **attention** added.

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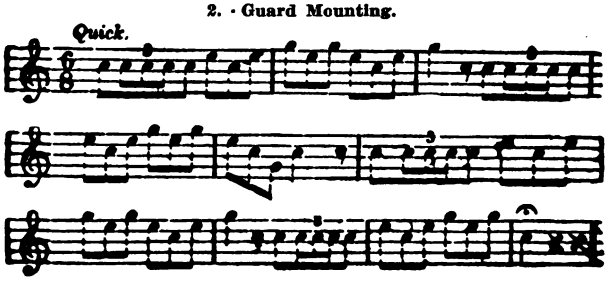
TRUMPET CALLS.

To economize space, the music is written an octave higher than the trumpet scale, and is adjusted to the scale of the bugle.
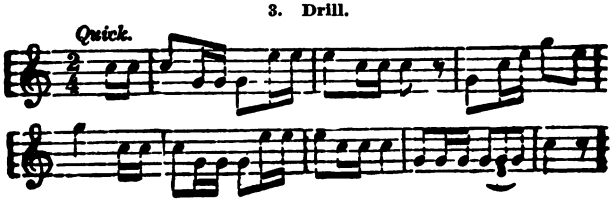
1. First Call.



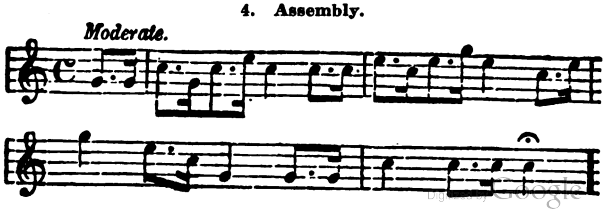
2. Guard Mounting.
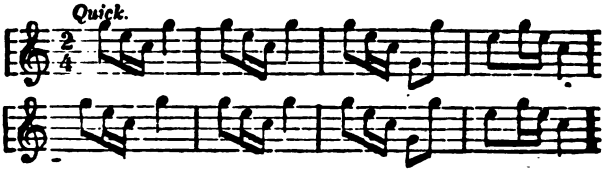


3. Drill.



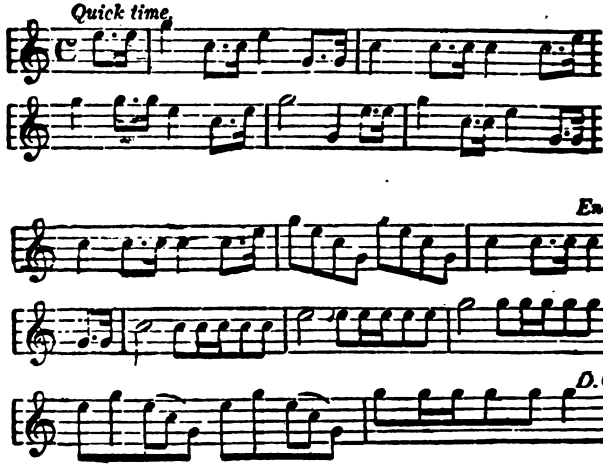
4. Assembly.



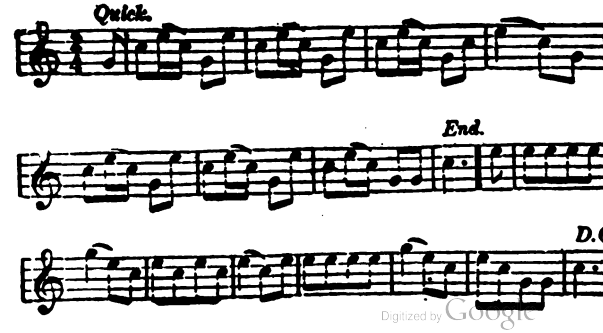
5. Adjutant's Call.



6. To the Color.
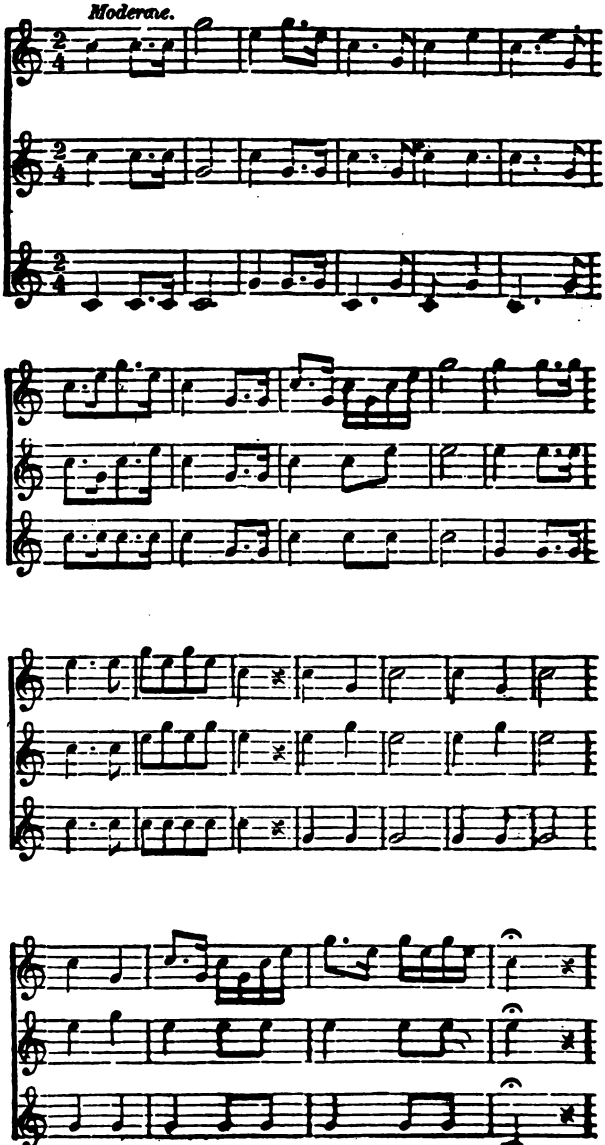


7. Reveille.
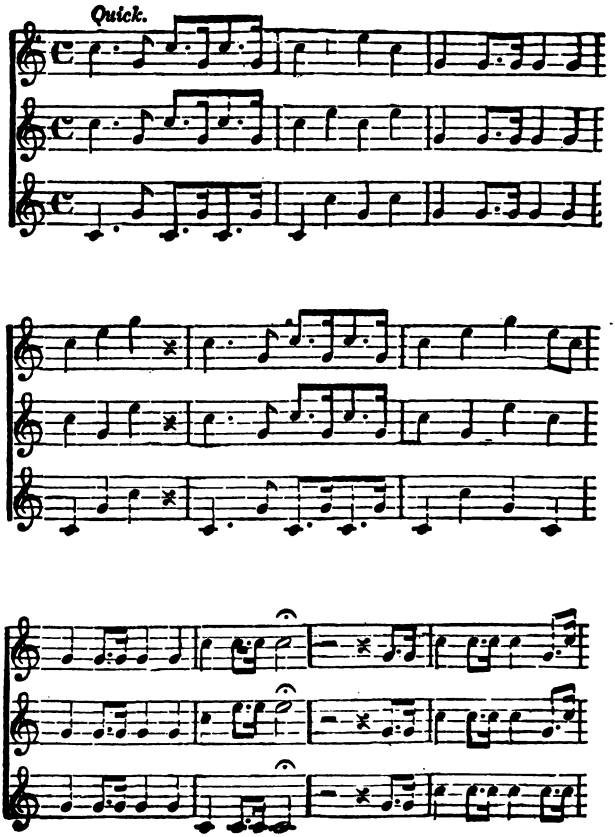


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8. Retreat.
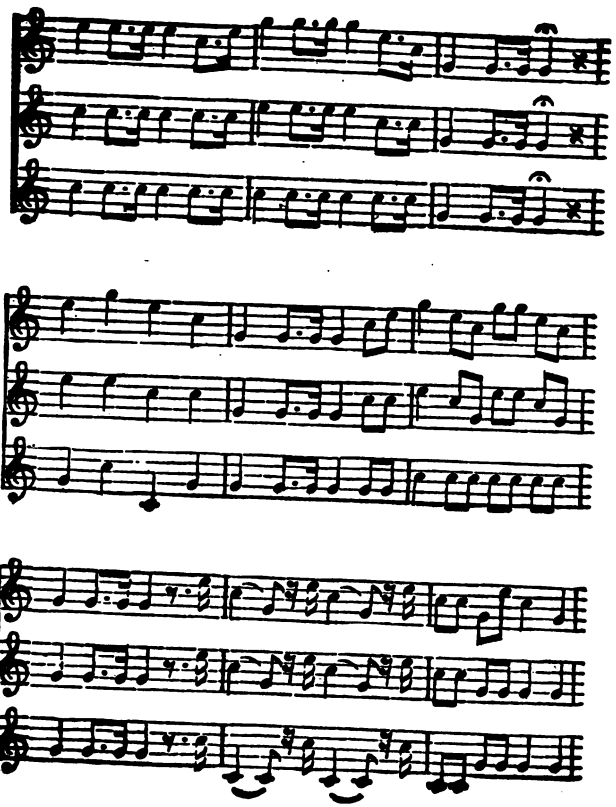


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9. Tattoo.
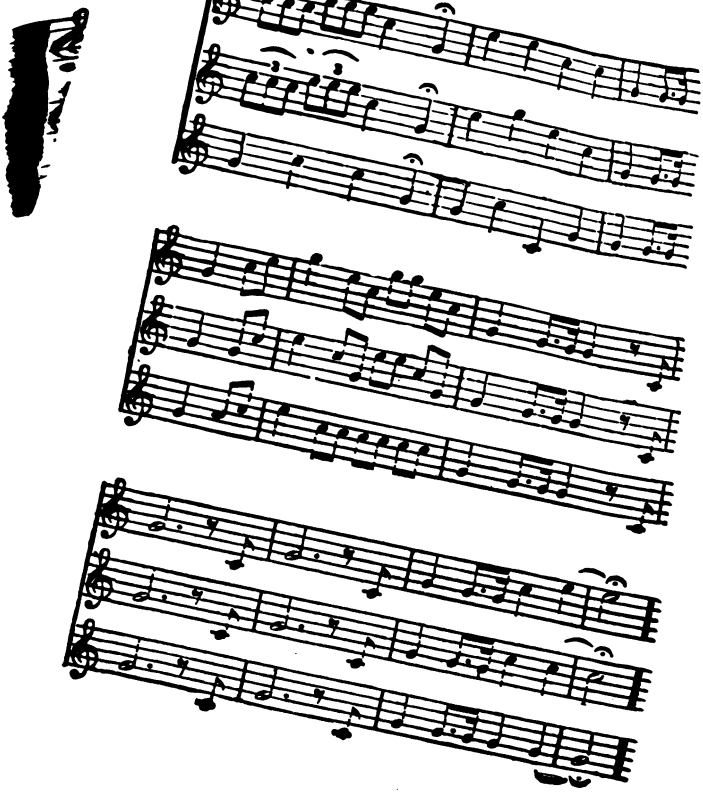


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Tattoo.—Continued.

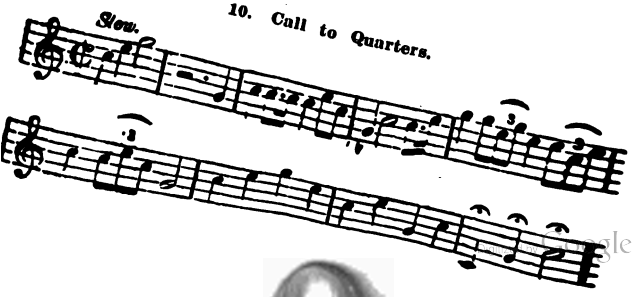


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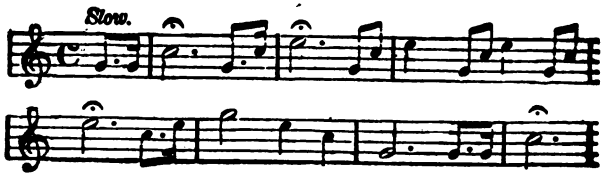
Tattoo.—Concluded.
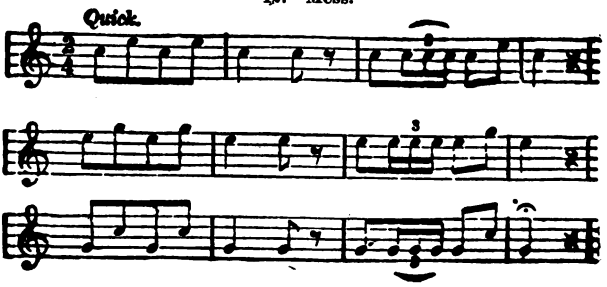


10. Call to Quarters.
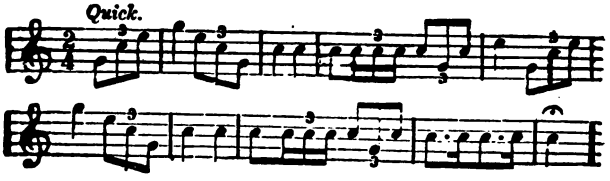


11. Taps.
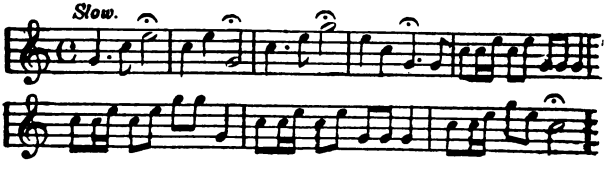


12. Mess.
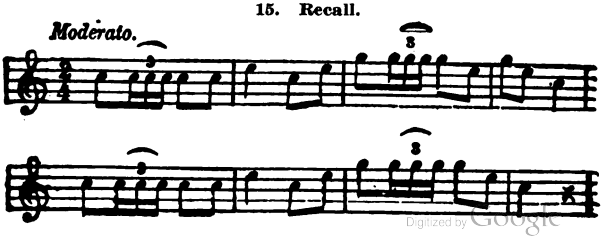


13. Sick.



14. Church.
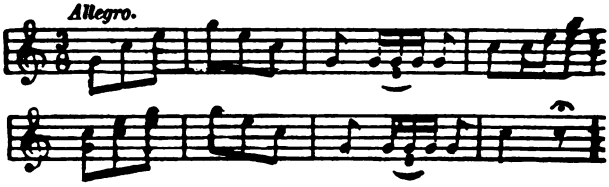


15. Recall.

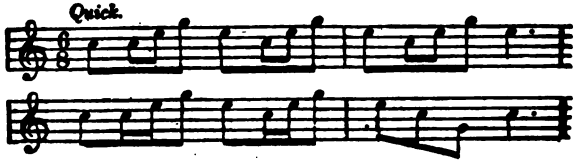


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16. Issue.



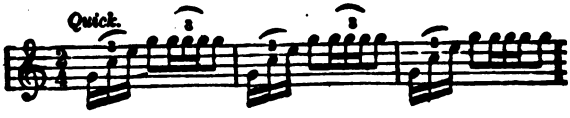
17. Officers' Call.
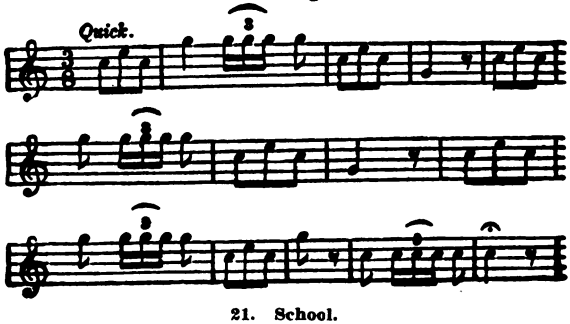


18. Captains' Call.
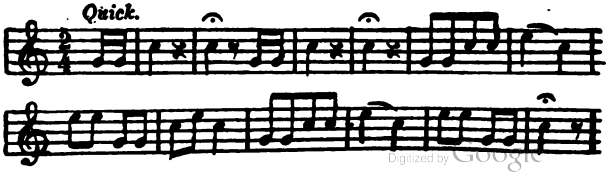


19. First Sergeants' Call.



20. Fatigue.
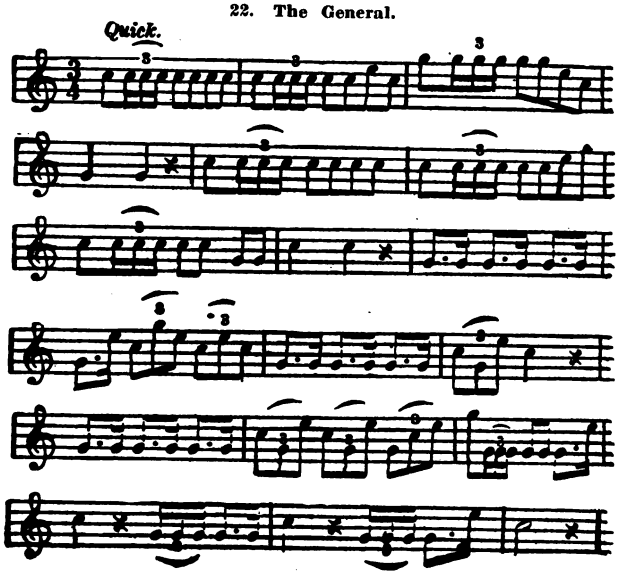


21. School.
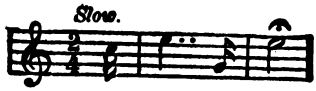


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22. The General.
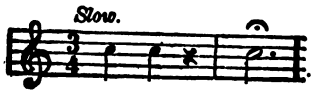


DRILL SIGNALS.
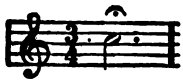
23. Attention.



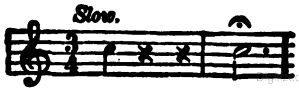
24. Forward; or, Full Step. MARCH.



25. Halt.



26. Quick Time. MARCH.
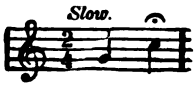


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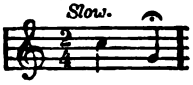
27. Double Time. MARCH.
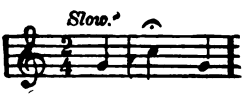


28. Guide Right.
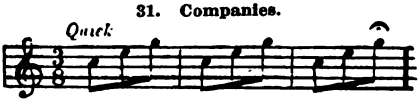


29. Guide Left.



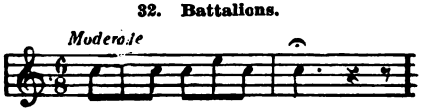
30. Guide Center.



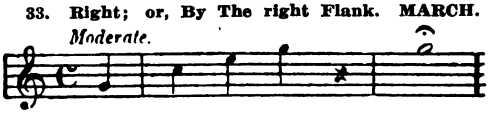
31. Companies.
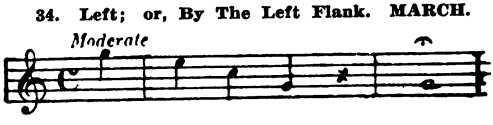


32. Battalions.



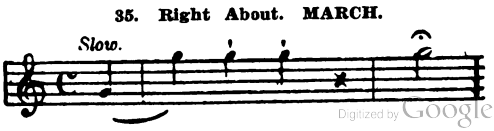
33. Right; or, By The right Flank. MARCH.



34. Left; or, By The Left Flank. MARCH.



35. Right About. MARCH.

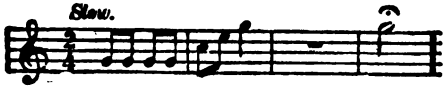


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36. Left About. MARCH.



37. Column Right. MARCH.



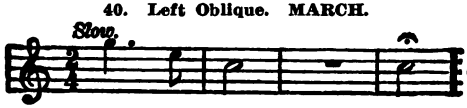
38. Column Left. MARCH.



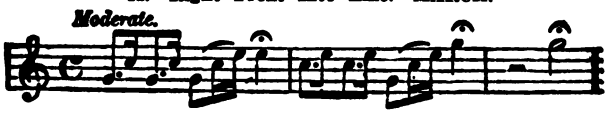
39. Right Oblique. MARCH.
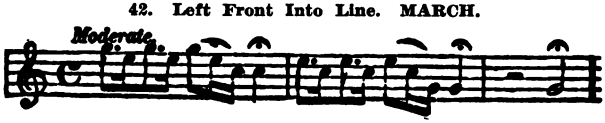


40. Left Oblique. MARCH.



41. Right Front Into Line. MARCH.



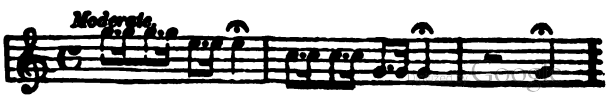
42. Left Front Into Line. MARCH.



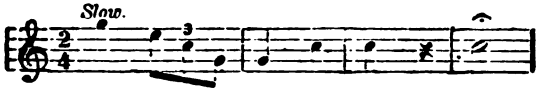
43. On Right Into Line. MARCH.
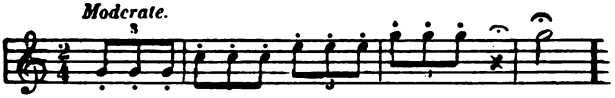


44. On Left Into Line. MARCH.
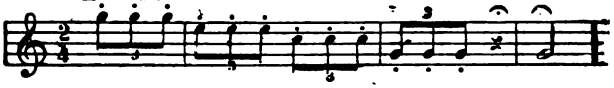


45. To the Rear. MARCH.



46. Company (or Companies) Right. MARCH.
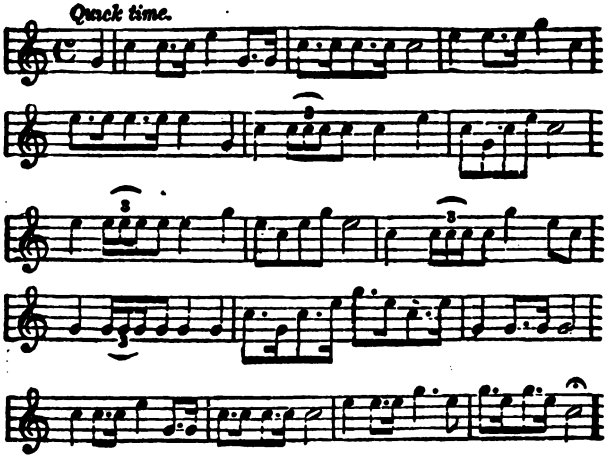


47. Company (or Companies) Left. MARCH.
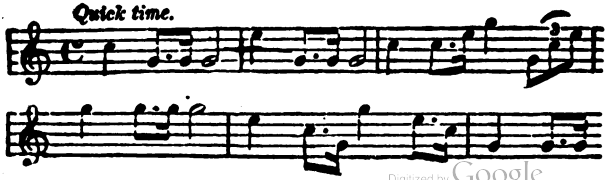


MARCHES.

48. President's March.
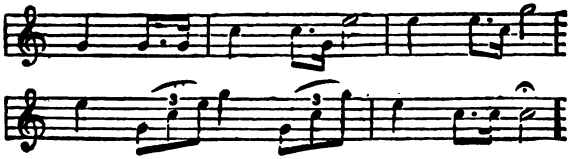


49. General's March.

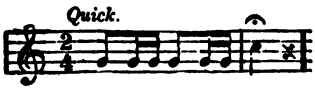


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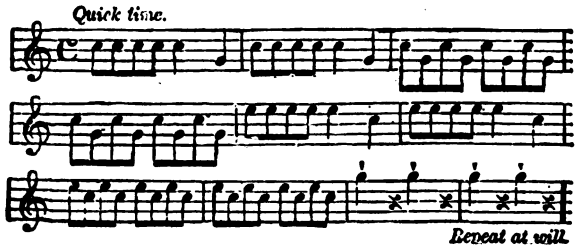
General's March.—Concluded.
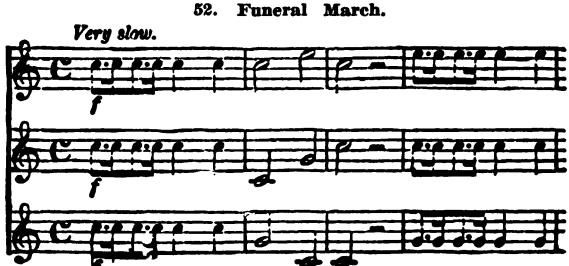


50. Flourishes for Review.



51. Rogue's March.
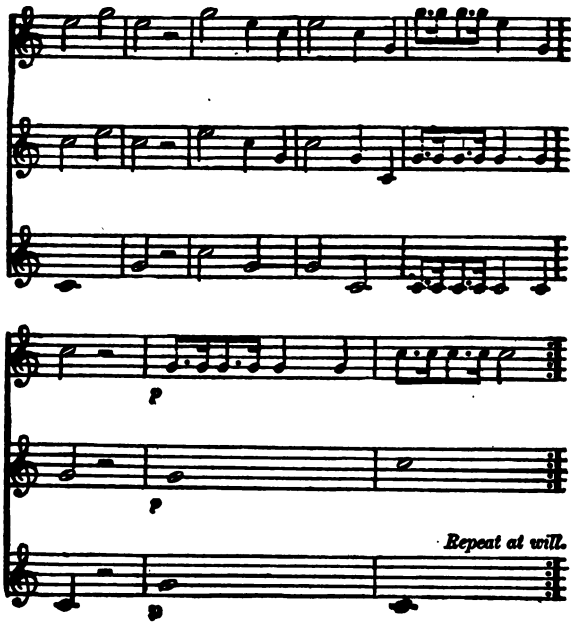


52. Funeral March.



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Funeral March.—Concluded.



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CUSTOMS OF THE SERVICE.

532. When a party of officers have been halted by a sentinel or doorkeeper, the junior shall advance and procure the passage of the party.

Officers riding or walking together should accord the right to senior.

It is proper for members of the Uniform Rank, Woodmen of the World, to observe the compliments prescribed.

All officers and men on occasions whereon uniform is appropriate, must wear the uniform exactly as prescribed. Citizens' dress or any part thereof is prohibited. No officer or man will detach a button or any part thereof or appear in uniform with a button detached. Buttons and all metal trimmings must be kept bright and free from dirt and stains. Buttons, hooks and eyes, and other fastenings, must be properly adjusted. Clean linen, shoes and gloves are a part of the uniform, and should receive equal consideration with other parts.

The badge of mourning is a piece of black crepe attached to the saber or sword hilt, or the axe handle near the head.

The drum of a funeral escort will be covered with black crepe or thin black serge.

The colors will only be draped in obedience to orders from the general commanding. In draping, the edge of each color will be faced on both sides with black crepe six inches wide and two streamers six inches wide of the same length as the cords will be attached to the ferrule below the spear head.

Officers in uniform will on no occasion remove the headdress in saluting or acknowledging salute, except as prescribed for saluting the colors, officers and men uncover upon entering church.

Staff officers as bearers of reports to superiors, should premise with **"General ——— has the honor to,"** etc.; in bearing messages to others they should premise **"General ——— presents his compliments,"** etc.

In verbal communications officers and men address officers and non-commissioned officers by their titles.

The sword or saber is an important part of an officer's dress, and a token of a status of duty.

It should be worn when making official calls on superior officers and on all occasions of an official character. When traveling it may be carried in a case, but when exposed it should not be carried in the hand but properly attached to the belt. The sabre shall be habitually worn hooked up, guard to the rear. While seated at dinner table or engaged

in dancing, they may be laid aside, but while promenading, never.

General officers use the expression, "**By command of**"; other officers, "**By order.**" . Orders issued by battalion and company commanders are denominated orders, those of higher units as regiments, etc., are denominated general or special orders. General and special orders are numbered in separate series, each beginning with the calendar year or at the time and place of establishment of headquarters. General orders announce matters of general importance to the whole command; special orders announce matters relative to individuals, or to matters that need not be published to the whole command. Circulars may be used in explanation of rulings on orders or decisions, not as original orders themselves. They are also serially numbered.

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Discription and Specifications for the Uniform and Equipment of the Uniform Rank, Woodmen of the World.

DRESS COAT.

A Par. 1. **For General Officers:** A double-breasted sack coat of dark blue cloth, with high rolling collar; three small regulation gilt buttons on cuff; two rows of regulation gilt buttons on breast, grouped according to rank. The skirt to extend one-third of the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee. A slit extending from 1½ inches above to 1½ inches below the point of the hip to permit of hooking up the saber. A shoulder strap (Par. 12) to be placed on each shoulder at the seam. Collar insignia (Par. 13a), to be worn on the collar. Inside pockets.

Position of Buttons.

B **General**—2 rows, 12 in each row, placed by fours; the distance between rows to be 8 to 10 inches at the top, and 4 to 5 inches at the bottom; rows and groups symmetrically disposed.

Major General—Same as General, except there will be 9 buttons in each row, placed by threes.

Brigadier General—Same as General, except there will be 8 buttons in each row, placed by pairs.

C **For all other officers**—A single-breasted sack coat of dark blue cloth with standing collar, fastened with two hooks and eyes; coat to close with fly containing suitable concealed fastenings; slit extending from 1½ inches above to 1½ inches below the point of the hip to permit hooking up of the sword or saber; the skirt to extend one-third of the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee; to be trimmed with lustrous, flat, black, mohair braid 1¼ inches wide, down the front, around the bottom and vents, and on the back side seams; traced all round inside the wide braid with a ⅛-inch black mohair braid, formed on the breast into five clover leaf pattern loops, the stems of the loops to be graduated from 2½ inches long at the top to one inch at the bottom, loops to be symmetrically disposed; collar to be of braid of same description as the trimming of the coat, 1¼ to 1¾ inches high. Sleeves to be ornamented with sleeve insignia (Par. 13B). Shoulder straps (Par. 12), and collar insignia (Par. 13A) to be worn with this garment.

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SERVICE COAT.

Par. 2. **For all Officers**—A single-breasted sack coat of olive drab woolen or khaki colored cotton material; two outside breast pockets, choked bellows pattern, and two pockets of the same pattern below the waist, covered by flaps and buttoned with small regulation button. High rolling collar, 1¼ to 1¾ inches high. On each shoulder, a loop of the same material as the coat, let in at the shoulder seam and reaching to the collar, fastened at the collar end with a small regulation button; loops to be two inches wide at the shoulder end, and one inch wide at the collar end; coat to button down the front with five regulation buttons, the skirt to extend one-third of the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee. All buttons to be of dull finish bronze. Collar insignia (Par. 13A) to be worn with this garment, and rank insignia (Par. 13D) to be placed on the shoulder loop near the sleeve seam.

WHITE COAT.

Par. 3. **For all Officers**—A single-breasted sack coat of white material, cut in the same style as the dress coat and similarly trimmed with white braid; white shoulder loops of the same material as the coat and of the pattern prescribed for the service coat; insignia on collar to be the same as on the dress coat; insignia of rank (Par. 13D) to be placed on the shoulder loop as prescribed for the service coat. No sleeve insignia to be worn with this coat.

DRESS TROUSERS.

A Par. 4. **For General Officers**—Of dark blue cloth to match the dress coat, without stripe, welt, or cord.

B **For all other Officers**—Of dark blue cloth to match the dress coat, with 1½-inch cloth stripe of department color, with welted edges, placed on the outside seam of the trousers.

DRESS BREECHES.

Par. 5. **For Mounted Officers**—Of same material and stripes as dress trousers, cut and fastened as prescribed for service breeches.

SERVICE TROUSERS.

Par. 6. **For all Officers**—Of same material as service coat, without stripe.

SERVICE BREECHES.

Par. 7. **For all Officers, foot or mounted**—Of same material as service coat, without stripes, to be made to fit loosely about the seat and above the

knees, and to fit closely below the knees; extending to the tops of the shoes and fastened with tapes, laces, or buttons; to have a reinforce or saddle piece of the same material, for officers required to be mounted.

WHITE TROUSERS.

Par. 8. **For all Officers**—To be of white material corresponding to the white coat with 1½-inch stripe of the same material as the trimming of the coat.

DRESS CAP.

Par. 9. **For General Officers**—A bell crowned cap of dark blue cloth; three cloth welts; total depth, 3½ inches; diameter across top, 8¾ inches for size No. 7, top to be ⅛-inch larger or smaller for each size above or below No. 7; the sides to be made in four pieces; to be 1½ inches between upper welts and stiffened with wire and hair cloth around crown; between the two lower welts, a blue black velvet band, 1¾ inches wide, ornamented with a band of gold embroidery, per pattern IV., Par. 14. Visor to be of black patent leather, 1¾ inches deep at the center, drooping at an angle of 45 degrees; dark green color on the under side; flat gold lace strap, ⅜-inch wide, held at the sides by two small regulation gilt buttons; cap badge as hereinafter described (Par. 14), to be placed on the front so that the top of the device shall be ¼-inch below the top welt. A

For all other Officers—The same as for general officers, except that the band shall be of black mohair braid, 1¾ inches wide, without embroidery; cap badge as prescribed in Par. 14. B

WHITE CAP.

Par. 10. **For all Officers**—To be of white material with removable covers, conforming in shape to the dress cap, but without stiffening or any kind in crown; the band between the two lower welts to be of white braid; visor, strap, badge, and buttons, same as prescribed for the dress cap. Badge to be of gilt metal, detachable.

FELT HAT.

Par. 11. **For all Officers**—Of pattern and color similar to the U. S. A. service hat; to be worn with the service uniform; ornamented with a double cord, ¼-inch in diameter, as follows:

For General Officers—Of gold or gilt.

For all other Officers—Of gold and black silk interwoven.

SHOULDER STRAPS.

Par. 12. To be 1½ inches wide and 4 inches long with gold embroidered border ⅜-inch wide. Insignia as follows:

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General—Such as he may prescribe.

Major General—Field of blue black velvet; one silver embroidered star on each end; center of stars to be one inch from outside edge of gold embroidery on end of strap; gilt embroidered crossed axes in center, handles of axes, including heads, to be one inch in length, heads toward side of strap; strap to be worn with heads of axes toward collar.

Brigadier General—Field of blue black velvet; one silver embroidered star in center of strap; gilt embroidered crossed axes on each end; heads of axes toward end of strap; handles of axes, including heads, to be one inch in length.

Colonel—Field of cloth of department color; other details same as for brigadier general; omitting the star and having a silver embroidered spread eagle, two inches from tip to tip of wings.

Lieutenant Colonel—Field of cloth of department color, other details same as for Major General, omitting the stars and having a silver embroidered leaf on each end of the strap.

Major—Same as forLieutenant Colonel, with gold embroidered leaves instead of silver leaves.

Captain—Same as for Major, omitting the gold leaves and having on each end of the strap two silver embroidered bars ¼-inch wide, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, ¼-inch from it and each other.

First Lieutenant—Same as for Captain, except at each end of strap one silver embroidered bar, ¼-inch wide, placed ¼-inch from end of strap.

Second Lieutenant—Same as for Captain, without bars.

INSIGNIA.

A Par. 13. Collar insignia:

For all Officers—The letters W. O. W., gothic style, ½ to ⅝-inch high, each followed by a period, will be worn by all officers on the collar of the dress, service, and white coats, placed at a distance of ¾-inch from each end of the collar, with suitable space between the letters.

For all Officers, except general officers, officers of the general staff, and aides-de-camp—A device of crossed axes, 1⅛ inches high and 2 inches wide will be worn on the collar of the dress, white and service coats, placed ½-inch in the rear of the letters W. O. W.

Regimental or battalion designations to be worn in the upper angle and company designations or staff department devices in the lower angle of the crossed axes.

General officers holding staff appointments, officers of the general staff, and aides-de-camp will wear the devices of the department to which they are assigned on the collar of the dress, white and

service coats, ½-inch in the rear of the letters W. O. W.

For the dress and white coats, all collar insignia shall be of gilt metal or gold embroidery; for the service coat, of dull finish bronze.

Sleeve Insignia: For all Officers below the rank of Brigadier General—A bank around the sleeve with a flat knot of clover leaf (pattern I.) with extra loop on outside of sleeve composed of strands of ⅛-inch black mohair braid as per pattern; base of band to be 3 inches from end of sleeve; rank to be indicated as follows: B

Colonel—Six strands.

Lieutenant Colonel—Five strands.

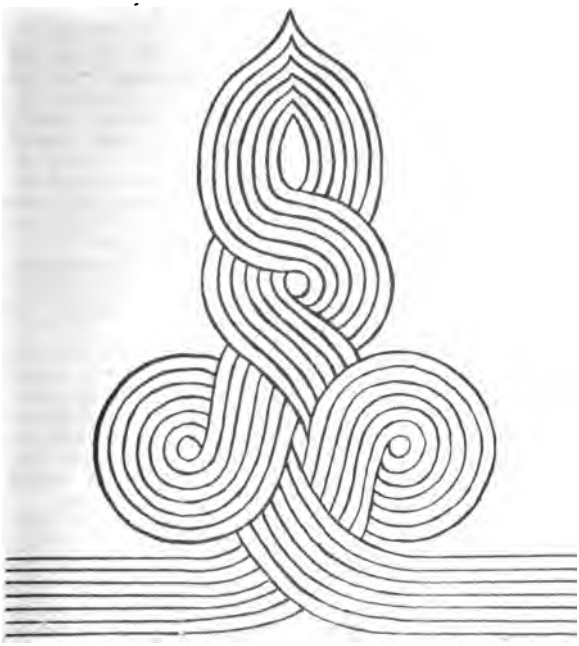
Major—Four strands.

Captain—Three strands.

First Lieutenant—Two strands.

Second Lieutenant—One strand.

The outside dimensions of the sleeve insignia will be the same for all grades, the diminution being made by omitting strands from the interior of the pattern.



Pattern I.

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C **Department Insignia:** The insignia of the various staff departments shall correspond to those in use by the U. S. Army and will be placed on the collar of the dress, white, and service coats at a distance of ½-inch in the rear of the letters W. O. W.; to be of gold embroidery or gilt metal for the dress and white coats, and of dull finish bronze for the service coat.

D **Rank Insignia:** Rank insignia shall be as follows:

General—Such as he may prescribe.

Major General—Gilt crossed axes with two silver stars in the lower angle.

Brigadier General—Gilt crossed axes with one silver star in the lower angle.

Colonel—Gilt crossed axes with one silver spread eagle in the lower angle.

Lieutenant Colonel—Gilt crossed axes with one silver leaf in the lower angle.

Major—Gilt crossed axes with one gold leaf in the lower angle.

Captain—Gilt crossed axes with two silver bars placed horizontally in the lower angle.

First Lieutenant—Gilt crossed axes with one silver bar placed horizontally in the lower angle.

Second Lieutenant—Gilt crossed axes.

CAP BADGE.

Par. 14. **For General Officers, Officers of the General Staff, Department Staff, Brigade Staff or Aides-de-Camp**—A coat-of-arms as per pattern II., consisting of a heraldic eagle 2¼ inches in height, bearing on its breast three shields, center shield 1 inch long and ⅞ of an inch wide with shield on each side ¾ of an inch long and ⅝ of an inch wide. In the center of the center shield crossed axes with heads up, in the left shield the letter "U" and in the right shield the letter "R."

Above the emblem a star or stars according to rank of the officer, and if a staff officer or aide-de-camp, according to the rank of the General on whose staff the officer is serving.

The device to be in gold embroidery or gilt metal. If embroidered, the eagle, shields, letters "U" "R," and crossed axes to be in dead gilt bullion, wings, feet and tail of eagle in bright bullion, stars to be in dead bullion. If in metal, it shall be made in gilt color with the rims of the shields, letters and crossed axes having a burnished or bright surface; all other parts to be in dull gold finish.

For all other Officers—A coat-of-arms as per pattern III., consisting of a heraldic eagle 2¼ inches in height, bearing on its breast three shields, the center 1 inch long and ⅞ of an inch wide, with shield on each side ¾ of an inch long and ⅝ of an inch wide. In the center of the center shield crossed axes with heads up. In the left shield the letter

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"U" and in the right shield the letter "R."

Above the emblem will be the name of the state in ⅜-inch letters to which the officer is assigned.

The device to be in gold embroidery or gilt metal. If embroidered, the eagle, shields, letters "U" "R" and crossed axes to be in dead gilt bullion, wings, feet and tail of eagle in bright bullion, state name to be in dead bullion. If in metal, it shall be made in gilt color with the rims of the shields, letters and crossed axes having a burnished or bright surface; all other parts to be in dull gold finish.

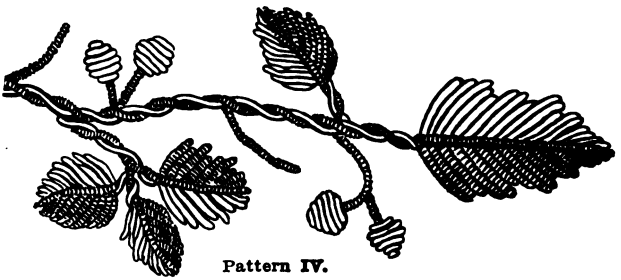


Pattern II.



Pattern III.

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Pattern IV.

The band of the cap shall be embroidered with a white thorn pattern in gilt or gold bullion.

DEPARTMENT COLORS.

Par. 15. Department of the East, Sovereign Jurisdiction—**White.**

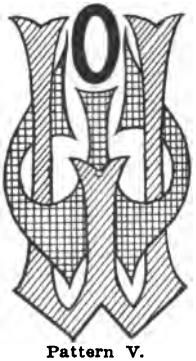
Department of the West, Pacific Jurisdiction—**Black.**

Department of Canada, Canadian Jurisdiction—**Red.**

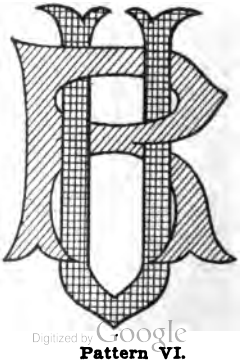
SIDE ARMS.

A Par. 16. **For Captains, First and Second Lieutenants**—A straight sword with three rings, 30 to 32-inch blade, nickel plated scabbard, gilt mountings, black leather grip wrapped with gilt wire, blade to be etched on obverse with letters W. O. W. and on reverse with name of owner, or such inscription as is desired. Shoe to bear an acorn device, lower band to bear the letters W. O. W. in monogram, as per pattern V., 2 inches long, upper band to bear the letters U. R. in monogram as per pattern VI., 2 inches long.

B **For all other Officers**—A light weight saber, blade 30 to 32 inches long for foot, and 34 inches long for mounted officers, guard, pommel and mountings to be of German silver or silver plate, scabbard nickel plated, mounts of same design as for straight sword.



Pattern V.



Pattern VI.

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SWORD AND SABER KNOTS.

Par. 17. **For General Officers**—Gold cord with acorn ends. A

For all other Officers—Strap and acorn of gold and black silk interwoven. B

For all Officers—Of plaited russet leather. C

The gold lace knot to be worn with the dress uniform, the leather knot with the service uniform.

BELT PLATE, BELT AND SLINGS.

Par. 18. **For all Officers**—The belt plate to be of gilt metal, rectangular, 2x3 inches with bright raised rim; device of crossed axes, heads at the top, edge of blade outward; letters "U" "R" in upper angle, "W" in each side angle and "O" in lower angle; device to be raised to correspond with rim.

Belt to be of russet leather; to be worn under the dress coat and outside the service coat.

Slings to be of leather and detachable. Black leather with gilt swivels and trimmings for wear with the dress uniform; russet leather with bronze swivels and trimmings for wear with the service uniform.

LEGGINGS.

Par. 19. **For all Officers**—Russet leather strap puttees.

BUTTONS.

Par. 20. Circular, slightly convex, of gilt metal or dull finish bronze as prescribed; to be of two sizes, viz: the "regulation button," outside diameter about ⅞-inch, and the "small regulation button," outside diameter about .9-16-inch; to bear a device of crossed axes, heads up, edge of blade turned outward, letters "U" "R" in upper angle, "W" in each side angle, and "O" in lower angle.

SADDLE CLOTHS.

Par. 21. **For General Officers**—Of dark blue cloth trimmed with two bands of gold lace 1 inch wide, 1½ inches apart, the outer band following the edge of the cloth. In each flank corner, the insignia of rank (Par. 13A) in gold embroidery or gilt metal; device to be 2½ inches high, 3¼ inches wide. A

General officers of the staff will have the insignia of the department to which they are assigned in the upper angle of the crossed axes. B

...**For Staff Officers**—Of dark blue cloth trimmed with one band of gold lace 1 inch wide, following the outer edge of the cloth; crossed axes in each flank corner in gold embroidery or gilt metal with department insignia in upper angle of the crossed axes.

For Aides-de-Camp—Same as for staff officers, with crossed axes in flank corners as prescribed for C

staff officers, with device similar to that worn on the collar, in the upper angle of the crossed axes.

D **For all other Officers**—Of dark blue cloth with band of leather, 1 inch wide, of department color, following the outer edge of the cloth. Crossed axes as prescribed for staff officers, with regimental or battalion number in upper angle of crossed axes. Crossed axes and number to be of leather of department color.

GLOVES.

A Par. 22. **For all Officers**—Of white cotton thread or leather for wear with the dress and white uniforms, as prescribed.

Of drab leather for wear with the service uniform.

B **For Mounted Officers**—For wear with the dress and service uniforms, drab gauntlets.

Privates' and Non-Commissioned Officers' Uniforms and Equipment.

DRESS COAT.

Par. 23. A single-breasted coat of dark blue cloth of same pattern and trimming as prescribed for officers; collar insignia as prescribed in Par. 36.

SERVICE COAT.

Par. 24. A single-breasted coat of khaki colored cotton material of same pattern as prescribed for officers, with shoulder loops of department color. Collar insignia same as for the dress coat, except they shall be in dull finish bronze metal.

WHITE COAT.

Par. 25. Of same material and pattern as prescribed for officers without the shoulder loops. Collar insignia same as for the dress coat.

DRESS TROUSERS.

Par. 26. Of same material as the dress coat with ¾-inch strip of cloth of department color, with welted edges.

SERVICE BREECHES.

Par. 27. Of same material as the service coat without stripes; made loose in the seat and above the knees and fitting closely below the knee; extending

to the top of the shoe and fastened with tapes or laces, to be worn with shoes and leggings.

WHITE TROUSERS.

Par. 28. Of same material as white coat with white braid stripe ¾-inch wide.

DRESS CAP.

Par. 29. Of dark blue cloth of same shape and pattern as prescribed for officers. Between the two lower welts, a band of black mohair braid 1¾ inches wide; flat silver lace cap strap, ⅜-inch wide, secured at both ends by small white metal regulation buttons; cap badge as prescribed in Par. 35, to be worn so that the top of the badge will come ¼-inch below the top welt of cap.

WHITE CAP.

Par. 30. Of same pattern prescribed for officers. Badge, strap and buttons same as for dress cap. Band of white mohair braid.

FELT HAT.

Par. 31. To be worn with the service uniform; to be of the same shape and color as the U. S. Army service hat, with double hat cord, 3-16-inch in diameter, of firm material, of department color. Badge, same as for dress cap, except to be in dull finish bronze, attached to the front of crown.

LEGGINGS.

Par. 32. Of brown duck, square top, laced. To be worn with the service uniform only.

BUTTONS.

Par. 33. Of white metal or dull finish bronze, as prescribed. Of same design as prescribed for officers.

CHEVRONS.

Par. 34. The rank of non-commissioned officers shall be shown on the sleeves of the dress coat, service coat, and white coat, by chevrons, as follows:

On the dress coat—Of silver lace or embroidery.

On the service coat and white coat—of black cloth, braid, or embroidery.

All chevrons will be worn points up, unless otherwise prescribed.

Rank will be indicated as follows:

Regimental Sergeant Major—3 bars and an arc of 3 bars, with a device of crossed axes placed so the

top of the crossed axes shall be ¼-inch from the bottom bar of the arc, device to be 1½ inches high and 2½ inches wide, heads of the axes at the top, blade outward.

Color Sergeant—3 bars and a star, with crossed axes of same description and relative position as for Sergeant Major.

Battalion Sergeant Major—3 bars and an arc of two bars, with crossed axes of same description and relative position as for Regimental Sergeant Major.

First Sergeant—3 bars and a lozenge, with crossed axes of same description and relative position as for Color Sergeant.

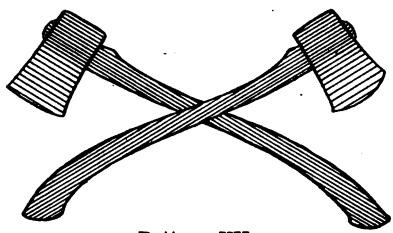
Company Q. M. Sergeant—3 bars and a tie of one bar, with crossed axes of same description and relative position as for Regimental Sergeant Major.

Sergeant—3 bars and crossed axes of same description and relative position as for First Sergeant.

CAP BADGE.

Par. 35. A device of white metal or silver embroidery, as per pattern VII., composed of crossed axes, device to be 1⅛ inches high and 2 inches wide, heads of the top and edge of blade downward; company number or letter in the lower angle, and the regimental or battalion number in the upper angle. Letters and figures to be ⅜-inch high and symmetrically shaped.

The abbreviated name of the state in ⅜-inch white or silver letters, to which the organization is assigned, will be worn in the arc of a circle above the prescribed cap badge.



Pattern VII.

COLLAR INSIGNIA.

Par. 36. The letters "W. O. W.," gothic style, ½ to ⅝-inch high, each followed by a period, will be worn by all enlisted men on the collar of the dress, service, and white coats, placed at a distance of ¾-inch from the ends of the collar, with suitable space between the letters. On the dress and white coats. they shall be of white metal or silver em-

broidery, and on the service coat, of dull finish bronze.

BELT AND PLATE.

Par. 37. Belt to be of black leather with throg for the axe. Belt plate, same as for officers, except in white metal. The use of the belt and throg is not prescribed as a part of the official uniform. Its use is optional, and merely a matter of convenience.

SIDE ARMS.

Par. 38. **For Battalion and Regimental Sergeants Major**—The straight sword prescribed for officers.

For all other non-commissioned Officers and Privates—The emblematic axe with aluminum head; letters W. O. W. on head.

GLOVES.

Par. 39. White cotton or thread.

SERVICE CHEVRONS.

Par. 40. All Choppers who have rendered 85 per cent attendance at drills during 12 months, beginning January 1 or July 1, are entitled to wear as a mark of distinction on both sleeves of the dress and white coats, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron of the same material as the rank chevron, ⅜-inch wide, extending from seam to seam, the front end being the lower and about 3 inches from the end of the sleeve. Said 12 months to constitute a first enlistment, and thereafter, for the same percentage of attendance during any six months, beginning January 1 or July 1, an additional bar for each additional period.

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TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORM RANK:

Having been requested a number of times for a more complete description of the regulation uniform, we beg to submit the following official supplement to the description and specification of the uniform, as found in our Official Drill and Equipment Regulations, as set forth on pages 203 to 215, inclusive.

"SERVICE CAP."

In addition to the Felt Hat, a bell crown cap of the same material as uniform, and of the same description and design as designated "Dress Cap for Officers," to be either of Olive Drab of Khaki cloth, band to be of tan mohair braid, flat back patent leather strap held at the sides by two small regulation bronze buttons, design to be of bronze metal, may be used.

"BELT PLATE, BELT AND SLINGS."

In addition to the provision of paragraph 18, the belt may be of black or russet leather, to be worn with the proper uniform.

"LEGGINGS."

In addition to the provision of paragraph 19, the U. S. A. regulation strap puttee leggings of Olive Drab may be used.

"SERVICE COAT."

In addition to a Khaki colored cotton material, the service coat may be made of Olive Drab material.

"FELT HAT."

In addition to paragraph 31, a bell crown cap of the same material as the uniform and of the same shape and pattern as prescribed for officers, may be used.

"LEGGINGS."

In addition to paragraph 32, the U. S. A. regulation strap puttee leggings of the material and color to suit the uniform, may be used.

"BELT AND PLATE."

In addition to paragraph 37, black or russet leather may be used for the belt and throg.

JOHN T. YATES,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Approved:
J. C. ROOT,
General.

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